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MOUNTAINHOME AFB

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Supplement

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RANGE PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

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This addendum compliments AFI 13-212 and the ACC Supplement, *Range Planning and Operations.* This addendum establishes responsibilities, policies and procedures for planning, maintenance and operation of the Mountain Home Range Complex (MHRC) and its associated air-to-ground and air-to-air training ranges. This publication pertains to Air National Guard units and the Air Force Reserve Command. The office of primary responsibility (OPR) determines whether waivers will be granted for any part of the publication. Insert this addendum behind AFI 13-212 and the ACC Supplement. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located at **https://www.my.af.mil/afrims/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm**. Contact supporting records managers as required. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the office of primary responsibility (OPR) using AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication,* route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command. See **Attachment 1** for a Glossary of References and Supporting Information.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. Significant specific changes include: Changed 366 OSS/OSR to 366 OSS/OSOR and 366 CES/CEV to 366 CES/CEAN throughout document. Changed Saylor Creek Range frequency from 262.75 to 292.2 throughout document. Paragraph **1.2** added MHRC Community of Practice (CoP) address. Added paragraphs **1.3.3.5 and 1.3.4.7**. Deleted obsolete paragraph under the 266th Range Squadron Commander (266 RANS/CC) responsibilities. Updated paragraphs **1.3.5.3** and **1.3.7.1** regarding 266 RANS and the 366th Communications Squadron (366 CS) responsibilities for communication support on the range. Deleted paragraph requiring 366 MSG/CC to declare start and end of fire season. Updated paragraph **1.4.1.1** regarding scheduling of areas. Updated paragraph **1.4.2.2** regarding range scheduling meetings. Added requirement to coordinate JTAC operations with 366 FW Ground Liaison Officer (GLO) at DSN 728-4862" to the end of paragraph **1.4.2.3**. Paragraph **1.4.4** added Airspace and Range Scheduling CoP webpage address. Updated grazing dates in paragraph **1.5.3**. Updated paragraph **1.6.1.1** that briefings at Air Operations Board satisfy requirements of Range Planning Board. Deleted obsolete paragraph on Airspace and Range Council. Updated local UHF frequencies in paragraph **2.4**. Updated Saylor Creek Range targets in paragraph **2.5.2.1.1**. Updated tactical strafe information in paragraph **2.5.2.3**. Updated authorized ordnance in paragraphs **2.5.3.1.**, **2.5.3.2.** and **2.5.3.3**. Added paragraphs **2.5.3.4** and **2.5.3.5**. Updated LESM coordinates in paragraph **2.5.4.3**. Updated targets on Juniper Butte Range in paragraph **2.6.2**. Updated Ordnance delivery through Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) guidance in paragraph **3.2.4**. Added paragraph **3.8.1.3**. Added paragraphs **3.9.4.**, **3.9.5**, **3.9.6.**, **3.9.7.**, **3.9.8**, and **3.9.9**. Added "During Fire Season the minimum altitude for expending flares is 5,000' AGL to include the impact area in R-3202. The waiver authority for this is the ROA" to the end of paragraph **3.10.3**. Changed laser restrictions to permit combat laser with snow on ground in paragraph **3.17.3.2**. Updated LESM coordinates in paragraph **3.17.4.41**. Added "Prospective users must certify the DZ in advance of para-drop operations. ROA approval of Improved-Container Delivery System (I-CDS) or Joint Precision Airdrop System (JPADS) deliveries must be IAW AFI 13-212: to the end of paragraph **3.20.1**. Changed authorized aircraft altitude on range during demolition operations to 7,000' AGL in paragraph **3.21.2**. Deleted coordinates for permanent EC sites. Listed in 366 FW Range Handbook. Added EC CoP location in paragraph **4.2.4**. Added paragraph **4.4**. Added EC contact numbers in paragraph **4.5.1**. Added paragraph **5.9.2.3.**, **5.9.5.7.**, **5.11.2.**, **5.11.6.**, and **5.11.8**. Added **Chapter 6**.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. General. Mountain Home Range Complex (MHRC), designated by Air Combat Command (ACC) as a Primary Training Range (PTR), is utilized for air-to-ground training and air-to-air training. MHRC is operated and maintained by the 366th Fighter Wing, Mountain Home AFB (MHAFB), Idaho. This addendum establishes operations and procedures applicable to the MHRC training airspace and ranges. In conjunction with complementary references cited within, this addendum prescribes standard operating procedures to be used by all using and supporting agencies. Common abbreviations, acronyms and terms used throughout this document can be found in **Attachment 1**.

1.2. Contact. Users with questions regarding range use or procedures can write or call: 366 OSS/OSOR (Range Management), 1050 Desert Street, Bldg 2215, Mountain Home AFB, ID 83648-5527, DSN 728-2985/6956, Commercial (208) 828-2985/6956. Range Management can also be contacted by emailing to: **366OSSOSR@mountainhome.af.mil.** Expanded range information is available on the MHRC Community of Practice (CoP) site at: **https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/community/views/home.aspx?Filter=AC-OP-03-16**. Only ".mil" users with a Common Access Card login system can access this website. Users that cannot access the MHRC website should contact 366 OSS/OSOR to receive expanded range information.

1.3. Responsibilities:

1.3.1. **General.** Safe and optimum use of MHRC airspace and ranges can only be realized when tasks specified in AFI 13-212 and appropriate supplements are actively supported. All control agencies, aircrew, range control officers (RCO), and ground parties who control aircraft, or operate and perform duties within the boundaries of MHRC airspace and ranges shall comply with AFI 13-212, AFI 13-212_ACCSUP, and this addendum.

1.3.2. **366 FW/CC (Commander) will:**

1.3.2.1. Serve as the Range Operating Authority (ROA) for the MHRC.

1.3.2.2. Be responsible for overall management, control, and safety of the MHRC.

1.3.2.3. Approve this supplement.

1.3.3. **The 366th Operations Group Commander (366 OG/CC) will:**

1.3.3.1. When delegated by 366 FW/CC, assume ROA responsibilities.

1.3.3.2. Coordinate with other wing agencies, subordinate and supporting units, and other using agencies and services to determine training priorities and requirements pertaining to use of, and improvements to, MHRC training airspace and ranges.

1.3.3.3. Closely monitor planning of MHRC training airspace use and range operations to ensure procedures are developed that comply with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), USAF directives, instructions, and policies, and other legally binding agreements.

1.3.3.4. Approve risk assessments and management plans for range operational and sustainment issues, range maintenance, and range residue removal operations.

1.3.3.5. Implement range fire season restrictions by publishing a Flight Crew Information File (FCIF) declaring start of Range Fire Season. Rescind FCIF at end of fire season.

1.3.4. **The 366th Operations Support Squadron Commander (366 OSS/CC) will:**

1.3.4.1. Assume primary responsibility for managing long range planning and daily operations and maintenance of MHRC air-to-ground ranges as described in AFI 13-212, AFI 13-212/ACC Sup, and this addendum. 366 OSS/OSOR Quality Assurance Evaluators (QAE) will ensure contract compliance by the PTR contractor.

1.3.4.2. Ensure contract support personnel meet the requirements of the PTR operations and maintenance contract. Establish and maintain a Quality Assurance program and ACC/A3AR approved QAE training program.

1.3.4.3. Assume primary responsibility for scheduling MHRC airspace and ranges, related ground activities, and corresponding training infrastructure.

1.3.4.4. Determine and program requirements for range infrastructure, targets, facilities, and grounds improvements. Develop, publish and update, biennially, the MHRC Comprehensive Range Plan.

1.3.4.5. Closely monitor planning of range operations to ensure safe procedures are developed for the protection of range participants, ground personnel, and resources.

1.3.4.6. When required, develop operational risk assessments and management plans. Forward to ROA for approval.

1.3.4.7. Will coordinate with 366 CES/CEF and Wing Wildland Fire Manager for start and ending of official fire season on the ranges. 366 OSS/OSOR will ensure 366 CES/CEF and 366 CES/CEAN receive a copy of the FCIF implementing fire season restrictions.

1.3.4.8. Act as Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for this supplement.

1.3.5. **The 266th Range Squadron Commander (266 RANS/CC) will:**

1.3.5.1. Assume primary responsibility for management, operations, and maintenance of all electronic combat (EC) emitter and training systems.

1.3.5.2. Assume primary responsibility for management, operations, and maintenance of the parent Military Radar Unit (MRU), Cowboy Control.

1.3.5.3. Assume operations and maintenance responsibility for managing long range planning and daily operations and maintenance of all range communications infrastructure with the exception of the Land-Mobile Radio (LMR) program. Primary communications infrastructure includes the microwave system, local area network, telephones, fiber optic systems and ground-to air radio systems.

1.3.6. **The 366th Civil Engineer Squadron Commander (366 CES/CC) will:**

1.3.6.1. Assume responsibility for MHRC range decontamination, on and off range disposition of dud ordnance, certification of range residue in residue storage yard, and use of the range for disposal and demolition of munitions IAW AFI 13-212.

1.3.6.1.1. Coordinate range clearance schedule with 366 OSS/OSOR and 366 OSS/OSOS (Airspace and Range Scheduling).

1.3.6.1.2. Coordinate range clearance manning requirements with ACC or other units to ensure they have sufficient manpower to accomplish range clearance in a timely manner.

1.3.6.1.3. Conduct initial and annual explosive ordnance safety briefings for personnel performing frequent duties on range. 366 CES/CED (Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight) may train and designate other range personnel to provide basic explosive ordnance training.

1.3.6.2. Act as the primary point of contact for day-to-day environmental and cultural issues for MHRC. Complete an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), Integrated Cultural Natural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), and Wildland Fire Management Plan (WFMP). Process AF Form 813, *Request for Environmental Impact Analysis*, when requested.

1.3.6.2.1. Coordinate with 366 OSS/OSOR on range environmental and cultural issues.

1.3.6.2.2. Coordinate with ACC/A3A on significant range environmental and cultural management, policy, and program issues.

1.3.6.3. Aid 366 OG/CC in compliance with NEPA, Federal and State of Idaho environmental laws and regulations, and USAF environmental directives, instructions, and policies.

1.3.6.4. Act as the primary point of contact for range real estate issues. Coordinate with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on range real-estate issues when required.

1.3.6.5. Act as the primary point of contact for range fire management.

1.3.6.5.1. During fire season, coordinate daily with the South-Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center to obtain the burn index. Determine MHRC Fire Category.

1.3.6.5.2. During fire season, notify the 366 FW/CP with the daily Fire Category.

1.3.6.5.3. Coordinate with 366 OSS/OSOR on MHRC fire issues.

1.3.6.6. Perform maintenance and repair on existing real property facilities and utility systems, which are beyond the scope of the range O&M contractor to ensure safe and efficient range operations.

1.3.6.7. Program, design, and construct additional facilities or utility systems as per requirements and applicable Air Force directives.

1.3.6.8. Coordinate with 366 OSS/OSOR when personnel require entry into the Saylor Creek Range, Juniper Butte Range, or the No-Drop Sites.

1.3.6.9. Coordinate with 266 RANS Maintenance Operations Center when personnel require entry into Grasmere EC Site or B-Sites.

1.3.7. **The 366th Communications Squadron Commander (366 CS/CC) will:**

1.3.7.1. The 366 CS only has responsibility for managing the LMR system including repeaters, in support of range operations.

1.3.7.2. Coordinate with 366 OSS/OSOR when communication personnel or contractors require entry into Saylor Creek Range and Juniper Butte Range.

1.3.7.3. Coordinate with 266 RANS when personnel require entry into Grasmere EC Site or B-Sites.

1.3.8. **The 366th Aerospace Medicine Commander (366 AMDS/CC) will:**

1.3.8.1. Ensure proper bioenvironmental engineering health risk assessments (HRA) are completed. HRAs will be coordinated through 366 OSS/OSOR before proceeding to MHRC.

1.3.8.2. Provide laser safety support when requested. **(Note:** Customer Support for Laser use on MHRC is provided through an ACC centrally managed contract through Optical Radiation Branch (AFRL/HEDO) located at Brooks City-Base, TX).

1.3.9. **366 FW/SE (Safety) will** conduct periodic safety inspections as required IAW applicable safety instructions. Inspections will be coordinated through 366 OSS/OSOR before proceeding to Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range.

1.3.10. **366 FW/CP (Command Post) will:**

1.3.10.1. Notify RCO of weather advisories, warnings or watches.

1.3.10.2. Receive the fire category from 366 CES/CEF (Fire Department) and notify units when requested.

1.3.11. **366 FW/PA (Public Affairs) will** issue a press release when requested to notify BLM and the public of Composite Wing Training (CWT) exercises that occur during April through June.

1.4. Airspace and Range Scheduling:

1.4.1. **General:**

1.4.1.1. 366 OSS/OSOS is the designated scheduling authority responsible for Airspace and Range Scheduling. 366 OSS/OSOS schedules all MHRC air and ground training related activities (DSN 728-2172/2173), except EC related activities, which is addressed in Chapter 4 of this addendum. 366 OSS/OSOS is the authority for scheduling Saylor Creek Range (R-3202), Juniper Butte Range (R-3204), and Paradise, Owyhee and Jarbidge Military Operations Areas (MOA). 366 OSS/OSOS also schedules 366 FW Military Training Routes (MTR), IR-293, IR-300, IR-303, and IR-304 and MHRC Air Refueling Tracks, AR-452 (NE), AR-452(SW), AR-611(A), AR-611(B).

1.4.1.2. 366 OSS/OSOS shall ensure scheduled ground range activities are coordinated through 366 OSS/OSOR. Pre-planned ground activity requiring personnel to enter the impact area shall be posted on the daily airspace schedule. All vehicle/personnel entry approval into/on the range impact areas shall be coordinated through 366 OSS/OSOR.

1.4.1.3. Training range operating hours. Saylor Creek Range is normally scheduled for a maximum 12-hour window with the window usually scheduled between 0730-2200 MST, Monday-Friday. Juniper Butte Range operational hours are the same as Saylor Creek Range except during fire season when ordnance release is only allowed during a 7.5 hour window on Monday through Thursday. Flying scheduled outside these hours may incur overtime charges and must be coordinated with 366 OSS/OSOS at least three working days prior to the requested day, and approved by 366 OSS/OSOR and ACC/A3AR. Overtime payment must be received prior to scheduled use.

1.4.1.4. Saylor Creek Range (R-3202) and Jarbidge North MOA are normally scheduled together. Juniper Butte Range (R-3204) and Jarbidge South MOA are scheduled together. Jarbidge West MOA is normally scheduled with the Owyhee MOA.

1.4.2. **Scheduling Procedures:**

1.4.2.1. Local Users. 366 FW and 124 WG receive priority for scheduling MHRC airspace and ranges. Airspace and range scheduling is conducted IAW the Airspace Range Operating Instruction (OI) 10-1, *Regular User Programming*. 366 OSS/OSOS determines if conflicts exist and is the final approval authority for airspace scheduling.

1.4.2.2. Off-Station Users. Off-station users are normally scheduled based upon availability of range time after the local users have finalized their requirements at the weekly range scheduling meeting. The range scheduling meeting ("Range Wars") is held at 0900L (1400L during night flying weeks), on Wednesday, 3 weeks prior to the week being scheduled, in the OSS Conference Room, Building 2215. Off-station users requesting airspace and range shall make their request to 366 OG/CC prior to the range scheduling meeting.

1.4.2.3. Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Scheduling. JTACs shall request approval with 366 OSS/OSOR to operate on the MHRC air-to-ground ranges at least 48 hours prior to their requested range time. The request letter can be downloaded from the MHRC website. Additionally, JTACs requesting to use the Ranges or No-Drop sites shall submit an AF Form 813 to 366 CES/CEAN at least three weeks prior and receive approval prior to operations. Requests for local Air activity in support of JTAC operations, should be coordinated through the 366 FW Ground Liaison Officer (GLO) at DSN 728-4862.

1.4.3. **Scheduling Changes.** 366 OSS/OSOS shall approve all schedule changes. Scheduling changes that change operational hours shall be pre-coordinated with Cowboy Control to ensure they can support the requested change. 366 OSS/OSOS shall coordinate scheduling changes with Radar Approach Control (RAPCON), Cowboy Control and the RCO. Schedule changes requiring earlier or later manning of the RCO or weapons scoring support and are within normal operating hours require 24-hour advanced notice.

1.4.4. **Airspace and Range Schedule Access.** Range users can access the weekly flying schedule through the 366 OSS/OSOS CoP at: **https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/community/views/home.aspx?Filter=AC-OP-03-19**

The 366 OSS/OSOS can also fax hardcopy or e-mail an electronic copy of the weekly schedule to off-station users.

1.5. Range Maintenance, Residue Clearance and Grazing Scheduling:

1.5.1. **Range Maintenance Schedule.** Ranges will close annually and periodically for contactor maintenance activities. Annual target maintenance at Saylor Creek Range normally requires closing the range for 1-week and is usually done in conjunction with range clearance. Annual target maintenance at Juniper Butte Range normally requires closing the range for 2 weeks. 366 OSS/OSOR shall notify 366 OSS/OSOS of projected closures which will be posted on the weekly schedule and master calendar.

1.5.2. **Range Clearance Schedule:**

1.5.2.1. Annual Range Clearance**.** Annual range clearance is normally conducted for an approximate 3-week period during the period beginning with the middle of April and continuing though the end of July. 366 CES/CED is responsible for conducting range clearance. Saylor Creek Range is normally closed for 2-weeks. Juniper Butte Range is normally closed for 1-week. Juniper Butte Range closure is normally done in conjunction with 60-day grazing period. 366 OSS/OSOR shall provide 366 OSS/OSOS a tentative range maintenance and range clearance schedule no later than 1 October each year.

1.5.2.2. Periodic Range Clearance. Periodic range clearance is accomplished IAW AFI 13-212. Normally this results in Saylor Creek Range being closed a day per quarter for range clearance and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training. 366 OSS/OSOR shall provide a tentative periodic range removal schedule to 366 OSS/OSOS at least 60-days prior to scheduled date.

1.5.3. **Grazing Schedule.** To reduce biomass and the risk of wild fires, cattle grazing is permitted at Juniper Butte Range for approximately 60 days between 15 April and 15 July. During this time period there will be additional restrictions on weapons delivery. 366 CES/CEAN (Environmental Flight) manages the grazing program in accordance with AFI 32-7064 and in coordination with 366 OSS/OSOR. Grazing is conducted in accordance with the INRMP. Environmental conditions may influence the decision when to begin the grazing period, but is typically made no earlier than three days prior to start of the grazing period. 366 CES/CEAN shall coordinate closely with 366 OSS/OSOR when determining the start of the grazing date. The default grazing start date is NLT 15 May.

1.6. Range Planning:

1.6.1. **Range Planning Board (RPB):**

1.6.1.1. RPB will normally meet at least annually to review proposed and ongoing range projects. The range briefing at the quarterly Air Operations Board may also meet the requirements of the RPB. RPB will maintain meeting minutes and forward a copy to HQ ACC/A3AR.

1.6.1.2. At a minimum, the primary areas reviewed will include:

1.6.1.2.1. Range Operations and Procedures

1.6.1.2.2. Range Scheduling

1.6.1.2.3. Range Safety

1.6.1.2.4. Targets/Target Sets

1.6.1.2.5. Weapons Safety Footprints

1.6.1.2.6. Range Cleanup

1.6.1.2.7. Weapon Scoring Systems

1.6.1.2.8. Smokey-Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) Use

1.6.1.2.9. EC Operations and Infrastructure

1.6.1.2.10. Simulated Integrated Air Defense System (IADS) Operations and Infrastructure

1.6.1.2.11. Range Real Property Infrastructure

1.6.1.2.12. Range Command, Control, and Communications Infrastructure

1.6.1.2.13. Proposed and ongoing environmental and cultural research, monitoring, projects and significant issues.

1.6.1.3. RPB permanent members include:

1.6.1.3.1. 366 OG/CD (Chairperson)

1.6.1.3.2. 366 FW/SE/JA

1.6.1.3.3. 366 OSS/CC/OSOR/INT/OSK/OSO

1.6.1.3.4. 266 RANS/CC

1.6.1.3.5. 389 FS/390 FS/391 FS/190 FS Representative

1.6.1.3.6. 366 CES/CC/CEC/CED/CEAN/CERR

1.6.1.3.7. PTR Contract Range Manager

1.6.2. **Range Users Conference (RUC).** RUC as a minimum is held annually. The RUC is normally held in conjunction with the RPB. 366 OSS/OSOR is the OPR for the RUC and will solicit inputs on range improvements prior to the meeting. RUC meeting minutes will be signed by the ROA and forwarded to ACC/A3AR.

1.7. Reports:

1.7.1. RCO shall complete a Daily Range and Scoring Report, for each flying day's activity. Updating an electronic copy of this report is acceptable. Weapon scoring operators prepare computer-generated score sheets and forward to aircrews via facsimile as requested. Weapons scoring maintains a copy of daily computer score sheets for 1-year. Off-base users can request fax score sheets by contacting the weapons scoring operators.

1.7.2. 266 RANS and 366 OSS/OSOR shall oversee/prepare monthly and annual range airspace and EC utilization reports. These reports are forwarded to ACC/A3AR.

1.7.3. 366 OSS/OSOR shall prepare quarterly range readiness reports. These reports are forwarded by 366 OSS/CC to ACC/A3A.

Chapter 2

MHRC DESCRIPTION AND CAPABILITIES

2.1. General. This chapter provides a description and capabilities of the MHRC training airspace and ranges. Complete airspace and target descriptions are available in the *366 FW Range Handbook* and AFI 13-201/MHAFB Sup 1, on the MHRC website.

2.2. Airspace:

2.2.1. Aircrews shall reference AFI 13-201/MHAFB Sup 1 and 366 FW Flight Crew Information File (FCIF) to ensure they have the most current airspace description and boundary coordinates.

2.2.2. Refer to **Attachment 2,** *MHRC Airspace (Orbit Areas),* is the area south of MHAFB made up of: Paradise West/East, Owyhee, Jarbidge MOAs; R-3202 Low/High, R-3204 A/B/C; Paradise, Owyhee, Jarbidge Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAA); and Rome, Sodhouse, and Elko Orbits (as activated). The ATCAA typically extends from the top of existing restricted areas and MOAs to FL 500. Lateral boundary coordinates are located in AFI 13-201/MHAFB Sup 1.

2.2.3. **MOA Altitudes and Boundaries:**

2.3.3.1. **Jarbidge MOA.** Vertical dimensions are 100’ AGL to, but not including, FL180.

2.2.3.1.1. There are three Jarbidge MOA exclusion areas, 1) an area in the northern part of Jarbidge North excludes airspace below 500’ AGL, 2) an area in Jarbidge South excludes airspace below 1,500’ AGL, and 3) an area in the southeast part of Jarbidge South excludes airspace below 2,000’ AGL.

2.2.3.1.2. Refer to **Attachment 3,** *Jarbidge MOA.* Jarbidge MOA is divided North/South at N42-25 latitude, and designated as Jarbidge North and Jarbidge South. Additionally, that airspace from W116-00 to W115-47 longitude within the Jarbidge MOA is identified as Jarbidge West and is normally scheduled as part of the Owyhee MOA, all altitudes.

2.3.3.2. Owyhee MOA - Vertical dimensions are 100’ AGL to, but not including, FL180.

2.3.3.2.1. There is one Owyhee MOA exclusion area, an area in the northern part of Owyhee excludes airspace below 500’ AGL.

2.2.3.2.2. Internal Owyhee MOA Altitude Division. Owyhee MOA is divided high/low. Owyhee low starts at 100' AGL and extends to 10,000' MSL. Owyhee high starts at 11,000' MSL and extends to 17,999' MSL.

2.2.3.3. Paradise West MOA and Paradise East MOA - Vertical dimensions are 14,500’ MSL to, but not including, FL180.

2.2.4. **ATCAAs:**

2.2.4.1. Jarbidge ATCAA includes: 1) airspace overlaying the Jarbidge MOA beginning at FL180 extending upward to FL 500 or as assigned by Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), 2) airspace FL180 to FL 500 or as assigned by ARTCC overlaying the R-3204

B (Surface up to but not including FL180) except the R-3204 C airspace (FL180 to FL290) when active, and 3) airspace FL180 to FL500 or as assigned by ARTCC overlaying the R-3202 Low (Surface up to but not including FL180) except the R-3202 High airspace (FL180 to FL290) when active.

2.2.4.2. Owyhee ATCAA: Overlays the Owyhee MOA beginning at FL180 extending upward to FL 500 or as assigned by ARTCC.

2.2.4.3. Paradise West/East ATCAA: Overlays the Paradise West/East MOA beginning at FL180 extending upward to FL 500 or as assigned by ARTCC.

2.2.5. **Restricted Areas:**

2.2.5.1. R-3202:

2.2.5.1.1. Lateral boundary beginning N42-53 W115-42-20 to N42-53 W115-24-15 to N42-36 W115-24-15 to N42-36 W115-42-20 to the point of beginning.

2.2.5.1.2. R-3202 is divided into two sub-areas, low and high. The floor of low area begins at the surface and extends up to, but not including FL180. The high area begins at FL180 and extends up to FL290. R-3202 is scheduled in conjunction with Jarbidge North MOA. During Class A operations, the RCO controls R-3202 Low.

2.2.5.1.3. Northwest corner of R-3202, 16,000 feet MSL and below is used by RAPCON for instrument approaches to MHAFB. Aircrews operating within R-3202 at 16,000' MSL or below shall remain south of the line running from N42-47-45 W115-42-23 to N42-53 W115-34. This airspace coincides with MUO 16 NM DME arc. Aircrews requiring this airspace shall request it through the RCO (Class A Operations) or airspace control agency (Class B/C Operations).

2.2.5.2. R-3204:

2.2.5.2.1. R-3204A (surface to 100'AGL) lateral boundary beginning at N42-20 W115-22-30 to N42-20 W115-18 to N42-19 W115-17 to N42-16-35 W115-17 to N42-16-35 W115-22-30 to the point of beginning.

2.2.5.2.2. R-3204B, (100'AGL to but not including, FL180) lateral boundary along a 5 nautical mile (NM) radius circle centered on N42-18 W115-20.

2.2.5.2.3. R-3204C, (FL180 to FL290) Juniper Butte, lateral boundary along a 5 NM radius circle centered on N42-18 W115-20.

2.2.6. **MHRC Entry/Exit Points:**

2.2.6.1. WHISKEY - N42-45 / W116-38-48 (MUO 228/038)

2.2.6.2. COYOTE - N42-45 / W116-15-48 (MUO 207/024)

2.2.6.3. ELK - N42-45 / W115-53-48 (MUO 165/017)

2.2.6.4. HAWWG - N42-44-48 / W115-09 (MUO 101/037)

2.3. Airspace Restrictions and Avoidance/No-Fly Areas:

2.3.1. **General.** Aircrews should reference AFI 13-201/MHAFB Sup and 366 FW FCIF to ensure they have the most current airspace restrictions and avoidance areas.

2.3.2. **Supersonic Flight.** Supersonic flight in the Owyhee MOA, Jarbidge MOA, R-3202, and R-3204 is authorized at or above 10,000' AGL. Supersonic flight in Paradise MOA is authorized at or above FL300. Supersonic flight over Duck Valley Indian Reservation is not authorized.

2.3.3. **Avoidance Restrictions:**

2.3.3.1. Grasmere Airport (N42-22 W115-52). Avoid by 3 NM or over-fly at or above 1,500' AGL (Owyhee MOA).

2.3.3.2. Duck Valley Indian Reservation. Do not fly below 15,000' AGL within the following boundaries (Owyhee/Paradise MOA): N42-09 W 116-24 to N 42-09 W115-59 to N41-51 W115-59 to N 41-51 W116-23 to N 42-04 W116-23 to N42-04 W116-24 to the point of beginning. No flares, chaff, or supersonic at any altitude. The Duck Valley Indian Reservation No-Fly Area is (N41-57 W116-06). Except in the case of an emergency, do not over-fly at any altitude within 5 NM (Paradise and Owyhee MOA). This no-fly area lies within the confines of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

2.3.3.3. Riddle Airport (N42-11 W116-07). Avoid by 1 NM or over-fly at or above 1,500' AGL (Owyhee MOA).

2.3.3.4. Riddle Ranch (N42-13 W116-10). Avoid by 1 NM or over-fly at or above 1,500' AGL (Owyhee MOA).

2.3.3.5. Uncharted airport (N42-02.50 W115-45.50). Avoid by 1 NM or over-fly at or above 1,500' AGL (Jarbidge MOA).

2.3.3.6. Grasmere EC Site (N42-17.53 W115-57.91). Avoid by 1 NM or over-fly at or above 1,500' AGL (Owyhee MOA).

2.3.3.7. 45 Ranch (N42-10 W116-52.30) Avoid by 1 NM or over-fly at or 6,500' AGL (Owyhee MOA)

2.3.3.8. North Fork Campground (N42-35.50 W116-59.00). Avoid by 1 NM or over-fly at or above 1,500' AGL (Owyhee MOA)

2.3.3.9. Manned Sites: Do not overfly the manned sites or the North Tower Complex on Saylor Creek Range.

2.3.4. **Seasonal Restrictions.** The following restrictions apply from 1 Apr to 30 Jun.

2.3.4.1. Little Jacks Creek. No military overflights below 5,000' AGL in the airspace over Little Jacks Wilderness Study Area within a 12-mile diameter circle centered on N42-41 W116-12.

2.3.4.2. Bruneau-Jarbidge River System:

2.3.4.2.1. Limit low-altitude training flights over canyons to 1,000' AGL and at that level will only cross perpendicular to the major canyons. Limit parallel flights within a mile of canyons to 5,000' AGL.

2.3.4.2.2. Within 1 mile of the canyon rim, from the confluence of the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers north to the intersection with the East Fork of the Bruneau River (Clover Creek), low altitude training flights will be limited to 5,000' AGL, except for

two CWT exercises per month. 366 FW/PA will issue a press release to notify BLM and the public of CWT exercises.

2.3.4.2.3. From Friday through Monday, training flights will be limited to 5,000' AGL, within 1 mile from the rim, starting at the East Fork of the Bruneau (Clover Creek), N42-35 W115-38, north approximately 4.5 miles to Miller Water, N42-38 W115-41.

2.3.4.3. Owyhee River System:

2.3.4.3.1. Limit low-altitude training flights over canyons to 1,000 feet AGL and at that level will only cross perpendicular to the major canyons. Limit parallel flights within a mile of canyons to 5,000' AGL.

2.3.4.3.2. Except for two CWT exercises per month, limit training flights to 5,000' AGL within 1 mile of the canyon rim, from Coyote Hole, N42-06 W116-47, north on the South Fork of the Owyhee River, and east on the East Fork to Deep Creek, N42-16 W116-39.

2.3.4.3.3. From Friday through Monday, limit training flights to 5,000' AGL within 1 mile of the canyon rim, from the confluence of the East Fork of the Owyhee River and Deep Creek, N42-16 W116-39, southeast on the East Fork of the Owyhee to Battle Creek, N42-14 W116-32.

2.3.4.3.4. Supersonic Flight: No supersonic flights will occur below 15,000' AGL over East Fork Owyhee, South Fork Owyhee, and Little Owyhee Rivers, except for two 1-day CWT exercises per month. Boundary coordinates are: N42-24 W117-00 to N42-20 W116-36 to N42-16 W116-27 to N42-09 W116-12 go N 42-09 W116-23 to N 42-03 W116-23 to N42-03 W116-22 to N42-00 W166-22 to N42-00 W117-00 to point of beginning.

2.3.4.4. Whitewater Rafting Avoidance: Friday through Monday training flights are limited to 5,000' AGL within 1 mile of the rim of the canyon. Coordinates of the affected section of the canyon are: N42-35 W115-38 to N42-38 W115-41 and N42-16 W116-39 to N42-14 W116-32.

2.4. Frequencies:

2.4.1. R-3202/Jarbidge North MOA Primary – 262.75 / 142.025

2.4.2. R-3204/Jarbidge South MOA Primary - 392.2

2.4.3. Jarbidge MOA Secondary - 251.2

2.4.4. Owyhee MOA – 225.55

2.4.5. Paradise MOA – 229.1

2.4.6. Cowboy Control – 236.05

2.4.7. MHAFB RAPCON - 259.1

2.4.8. Salt Lake Center – 306.95 or 363.0

2.4.9. Sagebrush - 251.2

2.4.10. Raymond 27 (366 FW/CP) – 311.0

2.5. Saylor Creek Range:

2.5.1. General:

2.5.1.1. Refer to **Attachment 4,** *Saylor Creek Range Layout,* is a day and night multi-use Class A/B/C air-to-ground and EC training range located 25 NM southeast of MHAFB. Impact area is a 6 x 3 statute mile area located within R-3202. Range is oriented north-south and lies in rolling, high desert terrain covered with grass and sagebrush with an average elevation of 3,600' MSL. Pence Butte is the highest and most notable geographic point on the range at 3,700' MSL. Range has conventional targets, tactical targets, EC sites, drop zone, and maintenance facilities located within the boundaries. Ordnance impact area is north of the RCO tower.

2.5.1.2. Facilities. Range has two maintenance areas; one at the west entry gate (West Gate Area), and the other in the southern center part of the range (North Tower Area). There are two large, brown cinder block buildings located at the West Gate Area. The RCO tower, three maintenance buildings, helicopter pad, and maintenance equipment staging area is located at the North Tower Area. Maintenance facilities on range are painted lime-yellow and buff-beige. Additionally there are EC emitters radars along the main road network to support three EC sites located on range. There is a zigzag, bladed line between South EC Site and North Tower Area to aid in identification of manned sites.

2.5.1.3. Night Range Lighting. Saylor Creek Range has 18 perimeter lights around the impact area to provide a visual demarcation of the impact area at night. The lights reduce the chance of an off range impact without adversely affecting flight operations. The lights can be set to green mode where they are seen visually, but still Night Vision Goggle (NVG) compatible, infrared mode (seen only by NVGs), or both modes of operation simultaneously. The lighting can be seen from approximately 10 miles and is turned on by the weapons scoring operators. There is a white strobe light approximately 100 meters east of the RCO tower to mark the North Tower Area at night.

2.5.1.4. JTAC Operations. There are multiple Observation Points (OP) at Saylor Creek Range to support JTAC operations. Operations from OPs may result in weapon delivery and laser restrictions. Reference *366 FW Range Handbook* for OP information and associated restrictions.

2.5.2. Targets. The *366 FW Range Handbook* provides target description, target coordinates, authorized ordnance, approved weapon delivery events, and weapon delivery restrictions and is updated on a frequent basis.

2.5.2.1. Bombing Targets:

2.5.2.1.1. Saylor Creek Range has a variety of simulated target sets that are available for conventional or tactical deliveries. Target sets include Urban Village with compounds, SAM sites, Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) sites, airfield complex, tower complex, aircraft, main battle tanks, convoys, vehicles, petroleum tanks, bridges, and ammo bunkers.

2.5.2.1.2. Saylor Creek Airfield Complex.

2.5.2.1.2.1. Runway – 7,882' x 250'

2.5.2.1.2.2. Taxiway – 40’ wide

2.5.2.1.2.3. Northwest Alert Apron – 325’ x 150’

2.5.2.1.2.4. Southeast Alert Apron – 1,650’ x 150’

2.5.2.2. Conventional Strafe Target:

2.5.2.2.1. Conventional Strafe Pits. Two acoustically scored 15’ diameter drag chute targets are available. Run-in lines are 2,000’ in length. The 2,000’ cease-fire line is an east-to-west road. The line is also marked by two pieces of white polyvinyl chloride piping 10 inches in diameter and 20’ long approximately four feet above the ground, perpendicular to the strafe run-in line.

2.5.2.2.2. Conventional Strafe Target Restrictions. Low Angle Strafe (LAS), Long Range Strafe (LRS), and Two Target Strafe (TTS) is authorized. Conventional strafe pits are only open during Class A operations and under RCO control. Only target practice (TP) ammunition is authorized.

2.5.2.3. Tactical Strafe Targets. Reference *366 FW Range Handbook* for a list of designated targets authorized tactical strafe.

2.5.2.3.1. LAS, LRS, TTS, and High Angle Strafe (HAS) is authorized on all tactical strafe targets. Only TP ammunition is authorized.

2.5.2.3.2. Target 16/17 are the only scorable tactical strafe targets.

2.5.2.3.3. Strafe restrictions are listed on the *366 FW Range Handbook*.

2.5.2.4. Night Lighted Targets. Reference *366 FW Range Handbook* for list of night lighted targets.

2.5.2.5. Heated Targets. Reference *366 FW Range Handbook* for list of heated targets.

2.5.3. Authorized ordnance and deliveries. Reference *366 FW Range Handbook* for target specific restrictions. The *366 FW Range Handbook* is usually updated twice a year. Aircrews need to ensure they have the correct Handbook.

2.5.3.1. Authorized inert subscale ordnance on Saylor Creek Range is BDU-33 coldspots, BDU-48, MK-76, MK-106, and 2.75 inch rockets. Hotspot ordnance may not be expended on Saylor Creek Range without ROO written approval. Approved rocket warheads are illumination, white phosphorus and Smoke Signature Practice.

2.5.3.2. Authorized heavyweight ordnance on Saylor Creek Range is inert MK-82/83/84 (BDU-50/56), inert GBU-10/12, inert GBU-31/32/38/54, LGTR (BDU 57/59) and inert 105mm (AC-130). Like heavyweight inert ordnance (i.e., bombs up to 2,000) may be authorized with prior approval by 366 OSS/OSOR.

2.5.3.3. Authorized strafe ammunition on Saylor Creek Range is 7.62, .50 cal, 20mm, 27mm, 30mm, and 40mm Target Practice (TP). Aircraft requesting to shoot TP tracer must receive approval from 366 OSS/OSOR prior to use. Tracer rounds are prohibited during fire season.

2.5.3.4. Authorized surface-to-surface ordnance include 5.56mm, 7.62mm, and mortars. Smoke, illumination and inert target practice rounds are authorized. Units must receive

written approval from 366 OSS/OSOR prior to expenditure of surface-to-surface ordnance.

2.5.3.5. For any ordnance not listed in this addendum or the *366 FW Range Handbook* units will need to submit an AF Form 813 at least 90 days prior to proposed date of use. Approval of ordnance is not guaranteed.

2.5.3.6. Ripple deliveries on Saylor Creek Range are authorized. Maximum stick length is 150'. As an example, aircrews can ripple 3 bombs with 75' spacing or 4 bombs with 50' spacing. Aircrews requiring a ripple release of more than 150' stick length shall submit their request to the 366 OSS/OSOR. Requests for stick lengths greater than 150' will be approved on a case-by-case basis after applicable weapon footprint issues are resolved.

2.5.4. Laser Operations.

2.5.4.1. Combat and training laser operations are authorized on Saylor Creek Range. Laser Safety Surveys which provide a complete list of authorized lasers and restrictions can be obtained from the by contacting 366 OSS/OSOR. Basic laser information is located in the *366 FW Range Handbook.*

2.5.4.2. Units using ground based lasers must prior coordinate and obtain approval from 366 OSS/OSOR and RCO (Class A operations) prior to commencing operations.

2.5.4.3. Laser Evaluation System-Mobile (LES-M). LES-M is located near the West weapons scoring tower on the top of a fabricated concrete structure. Coordinates are N42 44.484 W115 36.418. Elevation is 3,580'. LES-M transmits a steady tone on 262.75 when it is illuminated by a laser designator. LES-M works with any PRF code. LES-M is a no-drop target. The LES-M will work with both the combat and training laser.

2.5.5. Drop Zone (DZ). There is a non-certified DZ on the southeast side of the range. The center point coordinates are N42 42.67 W115 33.89. User will survey the DZ prior to use.

2.5.6. Areas of Critical Concern. Saylor Creek Range contains several areas of critical concern including control towers, scoring system towers, manned emitter sites, and a helicopter landing pad (**Table 2.1**) Aircrews shall mission plan to ensure these locations are not targeted.

Table 2.1. Saylor Creek Range Areas of Critical Concern.

DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEVATION
NORTH RCO TOWER (75' Manned)	N42-43.474	W115-34.900	3600'
SOUTH TOWER	N42-42.230	W115-34.789	3750'
WEST GATE	N42-43.367	W115-36.641	3609'
HELO PAD	N42-43.378	W115-34.890	3610'
PENCE BUTTE WISS TOWER	N42-45.891	W115-34.743	3715'
NORTH WISS TOWER	N42-47.125	W115-34.993	3552'
WEST WISS TOWER	N42-44.475	W115-36.494	3515

2.6. Juniper Butte Range:

2.6.1. **General:**

2.6.1.1. Refer to **Attachments 5** and **6,** *Juniper Butte Range Targets,* is a day and night multi-use Class B/C air-to-ground and EC range complex located 45 nautical miles southeast of MHAFB. Impact area is approximately 4.5 x 4.0 statue mile area located within R-3204. Range is oriented north–south and lies in flat, high desert terrain covered with grass and sagebrush. Average target elevation is 5,100'. Range has tactical bombing targets only. Although all of the range is considered an impact area, targets are in a 662-acre area in the center of the range.

2.6.1.2. The maintenance facility and fire guard observation point is located in the northwest corner of the range.

2.6.1.3. JTAC operations. There are multiple OPs at Juniper Butte Range to support JTAC operations. Reference *366 FW Range Handbook* for OP information. Ground laser operations are authorized from these locations with some restrictions. Ground laser restrictions are listed in the range laser survey. Submit an AF Form 813 approved by 366 CES/CEAN prior to JTACs using Juniper Butte Range.

2.6.2. **Targets.** There are six primary target sets – An industrial complex (1,000' x 3,000'); north SAM site (360' diameter); south SAM site (360' diameter); and tank array (21 tanks and vehicles, east and southwest of the industrial site), East Convoy and Missile Resupply Convoy.

2.6.3. Authorized ordnance and deliveries are listed in the *366 FW Range Handbook.*

2.6.3.1. Only BDU-33 with Cold Spot charges are authorized at Juniper Butte Range. No other type of ordnance is authorized.

2.6.3.2. Industrial complex. Aircraft are limited to dropping *one bomb per aircraft per sortie* on targets in the industrial complex, except on designated rotational multiple drop targets. On the designated rotational multiple drop targets, multiple passes each sortie are authorized, but only one bomb per pass is authorized. Ripple releases on the industrial complex are prohibited at all times. There are also numerous no-drop targets within the industrial complex. The *366 FW Range Handbook* lists the no-drop targets and rotational multi-drop targets. **Note:** Ordnance restrictions on the industrial complex are in-place to increase long term target survivability.

2.6.3.3. SAM sites, East Convoy, Missile Resupply Convoy, and Forward Edge of the Battle Area (FEBA) tanks are always multiple-drop targets. Multiple passes and ripple deliveries are authorized on these targets at all times. The maximum stick length is 375'. As an example, aircrews can ripple 6 bombs with 75' spacing or 4 bombs with 125' spacing. Aircrews requiring to ripple more than 375' stick length shall submit their request to the 366 OSS/OSOR. Requests for stick lengths greater than 375' will be approved on a case-by-case basis after applicable weapon footprint issues are resolved.

2.6.4. **Laser Operations:**

2.6.4.1. Combat and training laser operations are authorized on Juniper Butte Range. Laser Safety Surveys which provide a complete list of authorized lasers and restrictions can be obtained on the MHRC website or by contacting 366 OSS/OSOR.

2.6.4.2. Units using ground based lasers must prior coordinate and obtain approval from 366 OSS/OSOR prior to commencing operations.

2.6.4.3. Laser Scale Target Scoring System (LSTSS). The LSTSS is a laser radiation sensor that determines laser spot position for laser scoring. System provides a laser spot position based on the selected target, simulated no-drop bomb score and remote replay capability. Weapons scoring operator must input the requested target and PRF code. The data file provides location of the laser spot for visual replay by the aircrew during debrief. The *366 FW Range Handbook* lists the LSTSS desired mean point of impact points. LSTSS procedures are listed on the MHRC website or can be obtained by contacting 366 OSS/OSOR.

2.6.5. Areas of Critical Concern. Juniper Butte Range contains several areas of critical concern including scoring system towers and manned maintenance sites (**Table 2.2**) Aircrews shall mission plan to ensure these locations are not targeted.

Table 2.2. Juniper Butte Range Areas of Critical Concern.

DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEVATION
NORTH WISS TOWER	N42-18.092	W115-19.984	5095’
SOUTH WISS TOWER	N42-17.332	W115-19.192	5187’
WEST WISS TOWER	N42-16.742	W115-20.546	5427’
LSTSS TOWER	N42-18.305	W115-19.837	5042’
MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	N42-19.910	W115 21.789	5010’

2.7. No-Drop Sites:

2.7.1. General. Various No-Drop (ND) target complexes and manned electronic combat sites are located within the MHRC. No ordnance is authorized on these sites.

2.7.2. Laser use. Only training mode laser employment (eye-safe lasers) is permitted on ND target and EC sites. Combat laser employment and ground laser operations are prohibited.

2.7.3. Refer to **Attachment 7,** *MHRC No-Drop and Emitter Sites,* are described below:

2.7.3.1. ND-1 (Tank Farm): 111 tanks and vehicles dispersed in various formations located in Jarbidge North MOA. Some targets are heated when requested. Site is centered on N42-37.930 W115-45.360.

2.7.3.2. ND-4: Industrial complex located in Jarbidge West MOA with heated buildings (when requested) and storage tanks of various shapes and sizes.

2.7.3.3. ND-5: Industrial complex located in Jarbidge West MOA with heated buildings (when requested) of various sizes and shapes, four simulated petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) storage tanks.

2.7.3.4. ND-7: Radar site contains four radar type targets simulating a variety of radar types and three control buildings located in Jarbidge South MOA Some targets are heated when requested.

2.7.3.5. ND-9 (Grasmere): Missile site contains four 5-rail launchers with simulated missiles.

2.7.4. Manned emitter sites: There are 34 sites located throughout the MHRC. Site designations and locations are identified in **Attachment 7**.

2.8. Weapons Scoring Systems:

2.8.1. **Weapons Impact Scoring Set (WISS):**

2.8.1.1. Saylor Creek and Juniper Butte Range have WISS installed. WISS provides capability to score multiple impact points, day or night. Scores are passed as clock positions oriented relative to true north unless user coordinates attack headings with weapons scoring operator prior to delivery.

2.8.1.2. Night scoring. WISS cameras are available for night scoring operations. All targets at Saylor Creek Range, except those in the northwest corner, can be night scored. Due to camera locations and targets being in close proximity, there are some targets in the industrial complex at Juniper Butte Range that cannot be scored at night. The *366 FW Range Handbook* provides a list of night targets that can be scored.

2.8.1.3. WISS system accuracy is 1 meter. Weather conditions (high winds) and lack of coordination by user may adversely affect scoring system accuracy and availability.

2.8.2. **Improved Remote Strafe Scoring System (IRSSS).** Saylor Creek Range has IRSSS installed on the conventional strafe pits and targets 16/17. On the conventional strafe pits, system can score LAS, LRS, and TTS. On target 16/17, the system can score LAS, LRS, TTS, and HAS. Although HAS up to 45 is permitted on target 16/17, maximum dive angle for accurate HAS scoring is only 30.

2.9. Scoring and Target Support Request Procedures:

2.9.1. Aircrews desiring weapons scoring, laser scoring, heated targets or lighted targets should use **Attachment 8,** *MHRC Coordination Checklist.*

2.9.2. **Weapons Scoring Request Procedures:**

2.9.2.1. General. Aircrews desiring weapons scoring on Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range will notify weapons scoring operations of planned events and targets at least 1-hour prior to start of their range period. This will allow setup of scoring cameras on selected targets and reduce time required to change cameras during the mission. Failure to notify weapons scoring operations of intended targets and planned events may result in no scores.

2.9.2.2. Fax Request. Aircrews should fax their weapons scoring requests to DSN 728-8153 using **Attachment 8**. This is the preferred method.

2.9.2.3. Phone Request. Aircrews can request weapons scoring by calling DSN 728-8152. Aircrews should be prepared to pass call sign, scheduled range and range time, number and type of aircraft in flight, home unit, DSN fax numbers, type of events, type of ordnance, target # and attack heading, and special requests. After normal duty hours call the 24-hour answering service at DSN 728-8152. If unable to contact weapons scoring operators, attempt to contact RCO at DSN 728-8195.

2.9.2.4. Radio Request. Aircrews can pass their request to the weapons scoring operator upon entry into Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range. During Class A operations on Saylor Creek Range, request will be normally passed through RCO on 262.75. During Class B operations on Saylor Creek Range, request will be passed to the weapons scoring operator on 262.75 (Callsign – "Weapons Scoring"). Requests over the radio for Juniper Butte Range weapons scoring will be passed directly to weapons scoring operator on 392.2 (backup-262.75).

2.9.2.5. During Class A operations, scores will normally be passed by the RCO to the flight over the radio. During Class B operations, the weapons scoring operator will only pass scores over the radio if requested. After completion of mission, the weapons scoring operators will fax a summary of scores to the local squadron's primary fax number. Off-station users can request scores be faxed by calling weapons scoring (DSN 728-8152) after landing, or by request via UHF prior to departing range.

2.9.2.6. Scores will normally be passed to aircraft in meters and clock position relative to magnetic run-in heading. If flight leads fail to coordinate attack axis with RCO or weapons scoring operator, score clock position will be relative to true north (12 o'clock is true north/344º magnetic). Impacts less than 5 meters are scored as a "Shack."

2.9.3. **Laser Scoring Request Procedures.** Laser spot scoring is available with the LSTSS at Juniper Butte Range. Aircrews should fax their laser scoring request to weapons scoring operator (DSN 728-8153) using **Attachment 8**. Laser scoring requests at least 1-hour prior to start of range time. Submit laser scoring request can also be passed via telephone. Laser scoring request can be taken over the radio, but due to time of setting up LSTSS, aircrews should expect a delay. Users must download and install LSTSS Remote display program to use the LSTSS data file. Network administrator rights are not required to install the program and run it on the computer. Weapon system operator will e-mail or download to a central directory the LSTSS file so users can see the laser spot location. Scoring accuracy is one to five meters depending on target selected. Reference the *366 FW Range Handbook* for additional information.

2.9.4. **Heated Target Request Procedures:**

2.9.4.1. A small number of targets on Saylor Creek Range can be heated by propane heaters for periods of up to approximately 6 hours. Aircrews should fax their heated target request to weapons scoring operator (DSN 728-8153) using **Attachment 8**. Heated target request for day missions, must be submitted by 1700L, day prior to the mission. Submit Heated target requests for night missions by 1500L the day of the mission.

2.9.4.2. Heated targets at Juniper Butte Range are continuously heated and a request does not need to be submitted to use those heated targets.

2.9.4.3. ND-1, 4, 5, and 7 have heated targets. Submit requests to heat these targets to 366 OSS/OSOR (Fax: DSN 728-4663) at least 1-week prior to mission. Due to cost, no-drop targets are normally only heated for special training requests or wing exercises.

2.9.4.4. Reference *366 FW Range Handbook* for list of heated targets.

2.9.5. **Lighted Target Request Procedures.** A small number of targets at Saylor Creek Range can be lighted at night with propane lanterns. Reference *366 FW Range Handbook* for a list of lighted targets. Requested targets are lighted at sunset and will remain continuously lit throughout the evening for approximately 6 hours. Aircrews should fax their lighted target request to weapons scoring operator (DSN 728-8153) using MHRC Coordination Checklist by 1500L, day of the mission.

Chapter 3

AIR OPERATIONS

3.1. General. This chapter establishes air operating procedures and restrictions applicable to MHRC training airspace and ranges. In conjunction with complementary references cited within, this supplement prescribes standard operational procedures to be used by all aircraft and support agencies. Aircrews are required to conduct live air-to-ground weapons delivery and air-to-air training IAW aircraft specific manuals and local instructions. See *366 FW Range Handbook* and AFI 13-201/MHAFB Sup, for additional airspace and target descriptions.

3.2. Mission Planning:

3.2.1. MHRC first-time operations:

3.2.1.1. Prior to first-time operations in MHRC airspace, aircrews shall familiarize themselves with range boundaries, target locations and manned sites on the range.

3.2.1.2. All aircrews and JTACs shall review this addendum, AFI 13-201/MHAFB Sup, *Airspace Management*, and the *366 FW Range Handbook*. Aircrews operating from MHAFB shall be familiar with the procedures listed in MHAFBI 11-250 (FOUO), *Airfield Operations and Base Flying Procedures*. 366 OG/OGV (Stan/Eval) can provide a local area briefing if requested.

3.2.1.3. Aircrews who have not flown on Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range for more than 1-year, shall accomplish a dry familiarization pass on each range prior to actual weapons delivery on that range.

3.2.2. Aircrews shall mission plan to ensure the Areas of Critical Concern listed in Chapter 2 of this addendum are not targeted.

3.2.3. Prior to first release when carrying expendable ordnance, final switch configuration for weapon release shall not be accomplished until aircraft is in such a position that any accidental release will be contained within the impact area of the ranges. Subsequent switch changes can be accomplished outside the impact area.

3.2.4. Ordnance delivery through Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) is authorized for aircraft dropping GPS Guided Ordnance at Saylor Creek Range. Bomber type aircraft (B-1, B-52) are authorized to drop unguided weapons through IMC on the northern most Saylor Creek Range targets as designated in the *366 FW Range Handbook*. No other IMC deliveries are authorized on Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range. The ROA is the waiver authority to this restriction. An operational risk assessment should be accomplished prior to waiver approval.

3.2.5. To the maximum extent possible, aircrews should submit their weapon scoring request prior to takeoff. Providing your scoring request while airborne may result in mission delays.

3.3. Airspace Procedures:

3.3.1. Cowboy Control is designated as the MRU for the MHRC. For the purpose of this addendum, the term "airspace control agency" refers to the MRU or RAPCON.

3.3.1.1. When Cowboy Control is not operational, MHAFB RAPCON may activate and deactivate the MHRC. When RAPCON is acting in this capacity, autonomous MHRC operations are in effect. RAPCON will not maintain positive control of the MHRC, but will track flight entry/exit and serve as the coordinating agency with Salt Lake Center.

3.3.1.2. When Cowboy Control and RAPCON are both not operational, aircrews shall activate and deactivate MHRC through Salt Lake Center. When individual aircrews activate and deactivate the airspace, responsibility for the Air Traffic Control (ATC) released airspace will lie with the aircraft that scheduled and are flying within the MOA/ATCAA. These aircraft shall comply with autonomous operations for ATC purposes while flying in the MOA/ATCAA.

3.3.1.3. Hardrock (726 ACS) or AWACS may also serve as the stand-in parent MRU for Cowboy Control. This shall only occur after advance coordination with Salt Lake Center and RAPCON.

3.3.1.4. RCO is not authorized to activate airspace at any time.

3.3.2. When Cowboy Control is the MHRC airspace control agency, Cowboy Control will:

3.3.2.1. Serve as the primary contact for release and recall of airspace with ARTCC, with the exception of X-Ray extension, which is handled by RAPCON. Act as coordinating agency for real-time airspace issues.

3.3.2.2. Clear aircraft in and out of the MHRC airspace. Ensure confirmation of assigned airspace, altitude blocks(s), and KMUO altimeter with aircraft upon initial contact and airspace entry. Monitor primary range and airspace frequencies for check-in, operations and checkout.

3.3.2.3. Make airspace boundary calls (vertical/lateral) to aircraft. Make informative "5 mile" call to aircraft when they are within 5 NM of the external airspace boundary. Make a directive "2.5 mile" call to aircraft when they are within 2.5 NM of the external airspace boundary.

3.3.2.4. Provide radar traffic advisory service to military aircraft within MHRC to assist in avoiding observed nonparticipating traffic.

3.3.2.5. Assist in maintaining separation of aircraft in MHRC.

3.3.2.6. Provide traffic advisories on VHF frequency 134.1 to civilian aircraft transiting the MOAs.

3.3.2.7. Notify military aircraft of special range restrictions. These include weapon delivery, laser, fire category and fire fighting restrictions.

3.3.2.8. Notify military aircraft when JTACs or maintenance personnel are on range and their specific location if known (Class B/C operations only).

3.3.2.9. Track which aircraft are within restricted areas to include who has Flight Lead Control and when they depart the area. Advise other requested users when there are aircraft already operating within the ranges and call sign of aircraft that has Flight Lead Control (Class B/C operations only).

3.3.2.10. Record expenditure of weapons when required and forward information to RCO or weapons scoring operators the next day (Class B/C range operations only).

3.3.3. When RAPCON is the MHRC airspace control agency, RAPCON will:

3.3.3.1. Activate and de-activate MHRC to include restricted areas and MOAs. Act as the coordinating agency for real-time airspace issues.

3.3.3.2. Clear aircraft in and out of MHRC. Ensure confirmation of activated airspace, altitude blocks(s), and KMUO altimeter with aircraft upon initial contact and airspace entry. Monitor departure frequency (371.85) for entry requests into airspace and approach frequency (259.1) for airspace exit requests. Monitor Jarbidge North/R-3202 frequency (262.75), but pass no traffic advisories.

3.3.3.3. Notify military aircraft of special range restrictions. These include weapon delivery, laser, fire category and fire fighting restrictions.

3.3.3.4. Notify military aircraft when JTACs or maintenance personnel are on range and their specific location if known (Class B/C range operations only).

3.3.4. Aircraft transitioning directly from RAPCON's airspace (Area X-Ray) to MHRC shall be on a local stereo or IFR flight plan.

3.3.5. Aircraft operating in MHRC training airspace shall be on an IFR flight plan unless mission dictates otherwise. Discrete Codes 0100-0177 have been allocated to Cowboy Control by Salt Lake Center for use by aircraft operating within the MHRC. All aircraft shall squawk assigned discrete Mode III code and Mode C upon range entry and remain on this code while in the airspace, unless otherwise directed by MHRC airspace control agency.

3.3.6. All aircraft operating in the MHRC shall utilize the MHAFB (KMUO) local altimeter.

3.3.7. Military Assumes Responsibility For Separation (MARSA) and "see and avoid" procedures shall be in effect between participating aircraft/flights operating within entire MHRC, and remain in effect until standard ATC separation has been established after exiting the MHRC.

3.3.8. MHRC transition. After participating aircraft have entered the MHRC, they may transition between adjacent areas, provided they have been specifically cleared by the airspace control agency or its designated representative.

3.3.9. When the MHAFB RAPCON radar is out of service, aircraft inside the MHRC shall remain outside MUO 18 DME arc. Airspace control agency will advise aircraft when radar is out of service.

3.3.10. Airspace Violation. In the event an unauthorized aircraft violates R-3202 or R-3204 airspace Cowboy Control shall:

3.3.10.1. For R-3202, time permitting, advise RCO of the intruding aircraft and if it appears that holding is necessary to avoid the intruder. For R3204, notify aircraft of the intruder.

3.3.10.2. Do not have aircraft attempt to intercept intruder.

3.3.10.3. Attempt contact with intruder on frequency 243.0 or 121.5 and direct aircraft out of restricted area. If appropriate, contact ATC for assistance in determining identification of aircraft.

3.3.10.4. Attempt to obtain intruding aircraft's call sign/tail number, type aircraft and destination. Forward this information to 366 OSS/OSOA along with date and time of intrusion.

3.3.11. During R-3202 Class A operations, Cowboy Control will pass traffic advisories to aircraft in R-3202 through the RCO. Unless there is an immediate safety of flight issue, Cowboy Control will not transmit on 262.75 without RCO's approval.

3.4. Airspace Entry Procedures:

3.4.1. MHRC Entry. Aircraft shall enter MHRC via WHISKEY or ELK at 15,000'-16,000' MSL, unless otherwise coordinated and approved by airspace control agency.

3.4.1.1. On initial check-in with the airspace control agency, aircrew shall provide position, requested airspace, intentions and working frequency.

3.4.1.2. Unless coordinated with Cowboy Control and approved by ATC, aircraft shall maintain last ATC assigned altitude and route of flight until entering MHRC.

3.4.1.3. Aircraft may enter via HAWWG at 12,000'-13,000' MSL if coordinated and approved by the airspace control agency.

3.4.2. Aircraft entering MHRC from an instrument or visual route shall obtain clearance from the airspace control agency prior to entering MHRC. When RAPCON is acting as the airspace control agency, due to poor low-altitude communication, flights should obtain clearance into the MHRC prior to route entry.

3.4.3. RAPCON operations as airspace control agency:

3.4.3.1. When RAPCON is acting as the airspace control agency, clear aircraft into all activated airspace. *[e.g., (Callsign), maintain assigned altitude until entering Mountain Home Range Complex, cleared (MHRC activated airspace) at or below flight level (released attitudes)]* Do not clear aircraft into a specific MOA or restricted area.

3.4.3.2. Aircraft entering specific areas will switch to appropriate area frequency and make an entry call to ensure the airspace is clear or coordinate with aircraft already established in the airspace. *[e.g., "(Callsign), flight of four, entering Jarbidge South and R-3204, for the next 30 minutes, working FLXXX and below).]*

3.4.3.3. RAPCON will NOT provide the following services – track aircraft in specific airspace, track who has flight lead control, provide informative or directive boundary calls, assist in maintaining separation of military aircraft, provide traffic information to avoid civilian aircraft, or provide traffic advisories to civilian aircraft transiting the MOA. Autonomous operations are in affect.

3.4.4. R-3202 Entry:

3.4.4.1. Advise airspace control agency of intent to use Jarbidge North MOA and R-3202 on initial check-in. Clearance into Jarbidge North MOA is not automatic clearance into R-3202. Specific clearance from the RCO (Class A Operations) or Cowboy Control

(Class B/C Operations) is required to enter R-3202. (**Note:** When R-3202 is Class B/C Operations and RAPCON is airspace control agency, flights are cleared into all activated airspace.) Flights working R-3202 shall monitor 262.75.

3.4.4.2. R-3202 Class A operations:

3.4.4.2.1. Advise RCO if inbound or holding for R-3202 entry. If not cleared or no contact with the RCO, hold outside R-3202 within the Jarbidge North MOA boundaries until cleared into R-3202. RCO will advise aircraft entering holding of other aircraft known to be operating in R-3202.

3.4.4.2.2. Aircrew shall advise RCO of entry direction, number in flight and specific support request (e.g., weapons scoring, fight lead control, etc). Flight lead shall acknowledge current altimeter. Aircraft may enter range from any direction, providing target run-in headings are followed.

3.4.4.3. R-3202 Class B/C operations. Cowboy Control will pass Flight Lead Control to on-scene command aircraft or request inbound flights coordinate with the Flight Lead Control aircraft already established in the airspace. RAPCON clears aircraft into all activated airspace and aircraft are required to make an entry call prior to entry.

3.4.5. R-3204 Entry:

3.4.5.1. Advise airspace control agency of the intent to use Jarbidge South MOA and R-3204 on initial check-in. Clearance into Jarbidge South MOA is not automatic clearance in R-3204. Specific clearance from Cowboy Control is required to enter into R-3204. (**Note:** When R-3204 is Class B/C Operations and RAPCON is airspace control agency, flights are cleared into all activated airspace.) Flights working R-3204 shall monitor 392.2.

3.4.5.2. Cowboy Control will pass Flight Lead Control to on-scene command aircraft or request inbound flights coordinate with the flight the Flight Lead Control aircraft already established in the airspace. RAPCON clears aircraft into all activated airspace and aircraft are required to make an entry call.

3.5. Airspace Exit Procedures:

3.5.1. Aircraft departing MHRC with destination other than MHAFB shall coordinate their departure request with the airspace control agency at least 5 minutes prior to departing assigned airspace. Failure to provide departure request 5 minutes prior may result in a delay in receiving departure clearance. Include call sign, destination, direction of flight, and location aircraft will exit the MHRC.

3.5.2. Primary MHRC airspace exit point for VFR and IFR aircraft is COYOTE, however, aircraft may also exit through WHISKEY, ELK, or HAWWG provided it is coordinated and approved by airspace control agency. Exit COYOTE at 13,000’-14,000’ MSL, unless otherwise approved by airspace control agency.

3.5.2.1. VFR aircraft exiting via COYOTE should follow appropriate VFR recovery procedure (Lake or Bend). Aircraft desiring to depart airspace VFR from a nonstandard departure point will cancel with airspace control agency prior to departing the airspace with intentions

3.5.2.2. Exit WHISKEY or ELK at 13,000'-14,000'MSL unless otherwise coordinated and approved by airspace control agency.

3.5.2.3. Exit HAWWG at 10,000'-11,000' MSL unless otherwise coordinated and approved by airspace control agency.

3.5.3. Flights may elect to exit MHRC airspace from Indian Cove (VFR Only) based on airspace and traffic considerations. This is normally used when departing R-3202 VFR.

3.5.4. R-3202 Departure:

3.5.4.1. Prior to range departure, inform RCO (Class A operations) or airspace control agency (Class B/C operations) of recovery intentions. Flights will not depart range until RCO has coordinated with airspace control agency and has given them clearance to change frequency and depart the range. If exiting MHRC, monitor Airport Terminal Information Service (ATIS) on 273.5 prior to contacting airspace control agency.

3.5.4.2. Aircraft departing R-3202 IFR will normally exit via ELK. Contact airspace control agency for recovery to MHAFB.

3.5.4.3. Aircraft departing R-3202 VFR direct to MHAFB have the option to depart via Indian Cove Recovery. Request "Indian Cove Recovery" from RCO (Class A operations) or airspace control agency (Class B/C operations) and monitor ATIS prior to exiting range. Following approval from RCO or airspace control agency, depart range VFR to the north and cross Indian Cove at or above 5,700 feet MSL, then contact tower on 253.5. Advise tower you are "Indian Cove Recovery," with appropriate ATIS and intentions.

3.5.4.4. Aircraft shall avoid directly exiting R-3202 airspace VFR to the north, unless flying the Indian Cove departure. A heavily traveled airway passes just north of the range and should be avoided.

3.5.4.5. Aircraft departing R-3202 VFR to the south, west, or east will ensure they have received prior transition approval from airspace control agency or contact them prior to departing R-3202 or Jarbidge North MOA.

3.5.5. R-3204 Departure. Flights departing R-3204 will normally fly north to ELK along W115-47 line and remain clear of R-3202. "See and Avoid" or radar traffic advisories provided by Cowboy Control shall be used for deconfliction during transition to exit point. If an IMC departure is required, contact airspace control agency prior to exiting Jarbidge South MOA.

3.5.6. When RAPCON is acting as the airspace control agency, aircraft will contact approach on local Channel 7 (259.1) for recovery.

3.6. R-3202/Saylor Creek Range Class A Procedures (RCO Present):

3.6.1. **General Procedures:**

3.6.1.1. RCO is responsible for all range operations and ground safety within the Saylor Creek Range and air operations in R-3202 below FL 180. RCO has the authority to disapprove or terminate any activity, event, or weapons delivery that creates an unsafe condition or could potentially create an unsafe condition.

3.6.1.2. RCO will coordinate range opening with airspace control agency and be on duty 30 minutes prior to the first scheduled range period of the day.

3.6.1.3. Simulated attacks will not be made on any manned sites or personnel without approval of RCO. Aircraft will not directly overfly manned sites at any time including simulated weapons delivery.

3.6.1.4. Standard minimum altitudes. Standard minimum altitudes are IAW multi-command instructions and local directives.

3.6.1.5. Conventional delivery operations are limited to a maximum of four aircraft within R-3202 at any one time. Multiple flights are authorized if coordinated and approved by RCO. RCO may split the range in any manner to maximize range usage. RCOs should avoid assigning hard altitudes to aircraft and instead assign altitude blocks. (e.g., Departing flight has 11,000' MSL and above, and entering flight has 10,000' MSL and below).

3.6.1.6. Tactical delivery operations are limited to a maximum of four attacking aircraft and a Forward Air Controller (Airborne) [FAC(A)]. Additional aircraft may be holding in the area. Multiple flights are allowed on range if prior coordinated and approved by RCO. Tactical delivery operations are normally done under Flight Lead Control. The RCO, on-scene command flight lead, FAC(A), and JTAC will ensure positive geographical or altitude deconfliction among flights.

3.6.2. **Weapons Release Authority:**

3.6.2.1. Weapons release approval from RCO is required before expending ordnance on target impact area. All RCO instructions will be acknowledged. RCO must visually acquire aircraft prior to weapons release unless flight is operating under JTAC or flight lead control. If the RCO cannot positively determine that the aircraft can release safely, RCO will delegate weapons release authority to the individual pilot, flight lead, FAC(A) or JTAC.

3.6.2.2. RCO may delegate weapons release authority. However, as long as RCO is present on range, the service provided remains Class A and RCO maintains overall authority on the range. Delegation of weapons release authority is not the equivalent of Class B/C operations.

3.6.2.3. When RCO delegate's weapons release authority to a flight lead, individual pilot, FAC(A), JTAC or other briefed person, RCO maintains overall authority on the range and can deny release clearance or abort the release at any time. If flight lead, individual pilot, FAC(A), JTAC or other briefed person accepts delegation of weapons release authority from RCO, they are solely responsible for safe release of ordnance until the RCO takes back weapon release authority.

3.6.2.4. RCO may delegate weapons release authority to the individual pilot, flight lead or FAC(A) by authorizing "Flight Lead Control." RCO will delegate weapons release authority to JTACs by authorizing "Weapons Release Authority." When RCO takes back weapons release authority, he will do so by stating "RCO has weapons clearance authority." All aircrew and JTACs will acknowledge delegations of weapons release authority on 262.75.

3.6.2.5. When weapons release authority is delegated, RCO must maintain continuous radio communication with all aircraft on the range to ensure each aircraft is properly cleared.

3.6.3. **Fouls:**

3.6.3.1. Declaring Fouls. In addition to the foul criteria listed in AFI 11-214, fouls will be charged for the following reasons:

3.6.3.1.1. Entering range without clearance.

3.6.3.1.2. Failure to comply with ordnance or weapon delivery restrictions listed in the *366 FW Range Handbook.*

3.6.3.1.3. Flares that nearly impact the ground or impact the ground while still burning.

3.6.3.1.4. Any situation the RCO perceives as dangerous or unsafe.

3.6.3.2. After a second foul during any one mission, RCO will direct aircrew to hold high and dry or leave the range. An aircraft "fouled off" range will not be permitted further attacks on that mission. RCO can also order aircraft to leave range after the first foul if, in the RCO's judgment, foul is considered dangerous or extreme. RCO will notify 366 OSS/OSOR when a crew is "fouled off" range, who will then notify 366 OSS/CC.

3.6.4. **Radio Procedures:**

3.6.4.1. RCO control tower is equipped with two UHF/VHF radios. Primary radio is operated on UHF 262.75. RCO secondary radio is normally set at 142.025.

3.6.4.2. On initial check-in with RCO, flights will state: flight size, request for RCO Control or Flight Lead Control, and if they intend to use combat lasers. (e.g., "Saylor RCO, Gunfighter 21, flight of four, three miles west, request on range, flight lead control, combat lasers") RCO will provide altimeter, significant weather conditions, and range/traffic information.

3.6.4.3. Subsequent radio calls should include requested targets, sequence of events, and type of weapon deliveries.

3.6.4.4. During RCO control (RCO has weapons release authority), aircraft radio calls will be IAW AFI 11-214. RCO will clear all ordnance expenditures. If for any reason RCO cannot clear an aircraft "HOT," RCO may call "CONTINUE" or "CONTINUE DRY." If RCO has any safety concerns, they will withhold clearance to drop and require aircraft to go through dry.

3.6.4.5. When RCO has delegated weapons release authority (flight lead, individual pilot, or JTAC control), aircraft will call in HOT or DRY during weapons delivery. If intent was to release, but no weapon was released, pilot will call "OFF DRY."

3.6.4.6. Range Radio Failure. If aircraft loses contact with RCO, immediately cease all weapon deliveries until contact is re-established. If unable to re-establish contact with RCO, contact airspace control agency. RCO will immediately notify airspace control agency if range radio failure occurs. In the event RCO’s radios fail, airspace control

agency will take back the airspace and aircraft can continue mission using Class B/C operations procedures.

3.6.5. **Armament Safety Checks.** Flights will ensure armament safety checks are completed prior to departing R-3202.

3.6.5.1. During Class A Operations, aircrew will add, "last pass" to their last base call. After completing armament safety check, the flight lead or each flight member will pass “Switches Safe" to the RCO prior to departing range.

3.6.5.2. If a planned weapons delivery impact is not observed during a bombing pass, weapons release can be confirmed visually by a chase aircraft or RCO. RCO bomb checks will be flown at a minimum of 500 ft AGL and heading south to north over the strafe target.

3.7. Uncontrolled Range Procedures (Class B/C - No RCO):

3.7.1. Juniper Butte Range is a Class B/C range at all times.

3.7.2. Saylor Creek Range is a Class B/C range when RCO is not on duty.

3.7.2.1. There is normally no RCO on duty at Saylor Creek Range for night operations (30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes prior to sunrise), and outside of 12-hour contractor scheduled range periods. If an RCO is on duty at night, only Flight Lead Control is authorized.

3.7.2.2. Class B/C operations will be in effect if RCO loses radio communications.

3.7.3. Large Force Exercises (LFE).

3.7.3.1. It is recommended to schedule Saylor Creek Range as Class B/C range for LFE. This eliminates aircraft having to check-in with RCO.

3.7.3.2. When Saylor Creek Range is scheduled as Class B/C range during LFE, RCO will clear range target area so participating aircraft in LFE will not have to conduct a dry clearing pass prior to actual weapons expenditures. LFE mission commander will coordinate with 366 OSS/OSOR and Cowboy Control at least 24-hours prior to LFE. RCO will notify airspace control agency that range is clear 30 minutes prior to start of LFE range period.

3.7.3.3. Cowboy Control will pass Flight Lead Control to the mission commander or their designated representative, who is responsible for ensuring deconfliction within the airspace.

3.7.3.4. When Saylor Creek Range is scheduled as Class B/C range, mission commanders may use 262.75 as common LFE frequency. If Saylor Creek Range is scheduled as Class A range, 262.75 will not be used as common LFE frequency since RCO must control on 262.75.

3.7.4. Weapons Release Authority:

3.7.4.1. Flight lead, individual pilot, FAC(A), or JTAC is responsible for safe release of ordnance.

3.7.4.2. Prior to weapons delivery, aircrew will confirm the target area is clear of unauthorized personnel and equipment. RCO, FAC(A), JTAC, departing flights, or other aircraft using the range are authorized sources to ensure the range is clear. If target area cannot be confirmed cleared, aircraft will make a dry clearing pass prior to expending ordnance.

3.7.5. Radio Procedures:

3.7.5.1. Flights planning combat laser operations will notify Cowboy Control during initial check-in and request for airspace.

3.7.5.2. Have Quick (HQ) and/or secure radio operations on R-3202 and R-3204 during Class B/C operations are permitted if flights can monitor airspace primary frequency using an alternate radio. During HQ operations, flights will monitor 262.75 (R-3202) or 392.2 (R-3204) in the clear at all times.

3.7.5.2.1. Aircraft that do not have an alternate UHF radio, may request Cowboy Control to monitor an intra-flight VHF frequency. In the event Cowboy Control is unable to monitor an intra-flight VHF frequency, flights shall monitor 262.75 (R-3202) or 392.2 (R-3204) as appropriate, in the clear or HQ/secure operations are not authorized. Cowboy Control may support this option sometimes depending on configuration of their radios and other factors.

3.7.6. Armament Safety Checks. Flights will ensure armament safety checks are completed prior to departing R-3202 or R-3204. Flight lead or each flight member will pass "switches safe" to airspace controlling agency prior to departing range.

3.8. Weapon Delivery Procedures and Restrictions:

3.8.1. **General:**

3.8.1.1. All weapon deliveries will be IAW with the ordnance, weapon delivery and run-in restrictions listed in *366 FW Range Handbook*. The most current copy of the *366 FW Range Handbook* can be downloaded from the MHRC CoP. FCIF will notify local units of any changes to the *366 FW Range Handbook*.

3.8.1.2. Aircrews are responsible for staying within assigned airspace to accomplish holding or weapons delivery patterns.

3.8.1.3. Units wanting to employ ordnance not identified in this addendum or 366 FW Range Handbook will coordinate with 366 OSO/OSOR. An AF Form 813 is required to be submitted. 366 OSS/OSOR will coordinate with 366 CES/CEAN, 366 CES/CED, and 366 FW/SEW. Final approval authority is the ROA prior to expenditure. Coordination for employment of ordnance not identified herein may require 90 days or more advance notice due to determination of safety footprint and/or other employment factors. Approval is not guaranteed.

3.8.1.4. Maximum release altitude for deliveries on Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range is IAW the weapon safety footprint delivery parameters listed in the *366 FW Range Handbook.*

3.8.1.5. Munitions expended on Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range must be reported. RCO or weapons scoring personnel will automatically record expenditures if weapons

scoring is taking place. If no scoring is requested and ordnance is released, during departure aircrew will report on range frequency to the weapons scoring operator (primary) or Cowboy Control (secondary) the type and quantity of munitions expended and targets expended on.

3.8.2. **Weapon Delivery Terms:**

3.8.2.1. Conventional Delivery. The term "conventional delivery" refers to strafe, diving, pop-up, level and loft bombing deliveries from a standard box delivery pattern.

3.8.2.2. Tactical Delivery. The term "tactical delivery" refers to strafe, diving, pop-up, level and loft bombing deliveries from a nonstandard pattern or deliveries with nonstandard timing, such as simultaneous deliveries. Tactical deliveries are usually flown under Flight Lead Control, because RCO may not be able to acquire aircraft in a timely manner to provide clearance release authority.

3.8.3. **Saylor Creek Range:**

3.8.3.1. Weapon Deliveries:

3.8.3.1.1. Conventional deliveries, either right-hand or left-hand, are approved on all range targets that are authorized for bombs. Standard conventional run-in heading is 344. Aircrews will not overfly manned sites. Aircrews will comply with the ordnance, weapon delivery and run-in restrictions identified in *366 FW Range Handbook*.

3.8.3.1.2. Tactical deliveries are authorized on all range targets, except conventional strafe pits. Aircrews will not overfly manned sites and will comply with the ordnance, weapons delivery and run-in restrictions identified in the *366 FW Range Handbook*.

3.8.3.1.3. Aircrews are authorized to drop ordnance at night if the main complex strobe light is inoperative; however, target will be positively identified by reliable on-board systems prior to weapons release.

3.8.3.1.4. Multiple passes and ripple deliveries are authorized on all targets for which ordnance expenditure is authorized. Maximum ripple delivery stick length is 150’.

3.8.3.2. General Strafe Procedures:

3.8.3.2.1. Do not position aircraft in any way to point a hot gun at any radar, tower, facility, moving vehicle or manned site.

3.8.3.2.2. Target confirmation is imperative for hot passes. Strafe targets and delivery parameters are designed to keep strafe fan within the confines of impact area and clear of manned sites. Strictly adhere to run-in headings.

3.8.3.2.3. Aircrews experiencing malfunctioning guns will begin a shallow climbing right turn toward the southeastern corner of restricted area. Avoid pointing guns at manned sites and populated areas.

3.8.3.3. Conventional Strafe Pits:

3.8.3.3.1. Conventional delivery only is authorized. Aircraft pattern will be "right range, left traffic." Run-in heading is 344 magnetic. Random run-in headings are not authorized.

3.8.3.3.2. West Strafe Pit is designated as "Pit 1." East Strafe Pit is designated as "Pit 2." When requesting clearance, aircraft will designate what pit they are strafing on. (e.g., "Hawg 1 is in hot, Pit 1") Due to scoring system limitations, failure to call "Pit 1" or "Pit 2" may result in no score.

3.8.3.3.3. LAS, LRS and TTS are authorized events on conventional strafe pits. HAS is not authorized. Maximum authorized strafe dive angle is 20. During TTS, Pit 1 must be strafed first followed by Pit 2 (inside strafe target, then outside strafe target).

3.8.3.3.4. Cease fire slant range is 2,000'. Maximum open fire slant range is 7,000'.

3.8.3.3.5. Weapons release clearance from RCO is required on each pass to strafe on the conventional pits. Only the RCO is authorized to provide positive clearance.

3.8.3.3.6. Strafing on the conventional strafe pits is not authorized during Class B/C operations.

3.8.3.3.7. Normal pull-off is to the left (west). Aircraft will not initiate turn out until they are positive they will turn past the RCO tower. Aircraft cease firing prior to the foul line will initiate a recovery away from the ground, but shall not pull off early and overfly tower or manned sites.

3.8.3.3.8. Between November through March, it is possible that the conventional strafe pits will not have the required 12-inch depth of loosen soil (i.e., frozen strafe pits). When strafe pits are frozen, strafing is closed for all aircraft except the A/OA-10. During pull-off, the A/OA-10 will not overfly strafe pits or the strafe pit's 3 to 9 o'clock line, or come closer than 500' horizontally to the target. Aircraft are not authorized to begin their turn out until abeam or past the RCO tower. Aircraft will not overfly RCO tower during turnout.

3.8.3.4. Tactical Strafe Targets:

3.8.3.4.1. Tactical strafe targets are designated in the *366 FW Range Handbook*.

3.8.3.4.2. LAS, LRS, TTS and HAS are authorized events on tactical strafe targets.

3.8.3.4.3. Maximum authorized strafe dive angle on targets 16-17 is 45. Strafing at greater than 45 will damage the strafe scoring system. Strafe scoring on target 16-17 is only accurate up to dive angles of 30. Maximum authorized strafe dive angle on all other tactical strafe targets is 60.

3.8.3.4.4. Cease fire slant range on all tactical strafe targets for 20mm ammunition and larger is 3,000'. Maximum open fire slant range is 10,000' for planned dive angles less than 30. Maximum open fire slant for planned dive angles equal to or greater than 30 is 12,000' for targets 16-17 and 15,000' for all other tactical strafe targets.

3.8.3.4.5. Helicopter door-gun operations are authorized on designated tactical strafe targets. Crew must adhere to all applicable restrictions associated with target and ensure the door guns are only operated on the final attack heading listed in *366 FW Range Handbook.*

3.8.4. **Juniper Butte Range:**

3.8.4.1. Only *BDU-33s with Cold Spot charges* are authorized at Juniper Butte Range.

3.8.4.2. Aircraft are limited to dropping *one bomb per aircraft per sortie* on the industrial complex, except on designated rotational multiple drop targets. On the designated rotational multiple drop targets, multiple passes each sortie are authorized, but only one bomb per pass is authorized. Ripple releases on the industrial complex are prohibited at all times.

3.8.4.3. Multiple passes and ripple deliveries are authorized on SAM sites FEBA tanks, East Convoy and Missile Resupply Convoy at all times. Maximum ripple delivery stick length is 375'.

3.9. JTAC Operations:

3.9.1. 366 OSS/OSOR must approve all JTAC operations in the MHRC. JTACs are not permitted on range without a signed JTAC coordination letter from 366 OSS/OSOR.

3.9.2. JTACs requesting to conduct operations on Saylor Creek Range shall submit written request to 366 OSS/OSOR at least 48 hours prior to requested date of mission. Refer to **Attachment 9,** *JTAC Request Letter,* JTACs will e-mail or fax JTAC Request Letter to 366 OSS/OSOR.

3.9.3. JTACs requesting to conduct operations in MHRC, at locations other than Saylor Creek Range, will submit a written request to 366 OSS/OSOR at least 3- weeks prior to requested date of mission. This applies to missions at Juniper Butte Range, No-Drop Site,or convoy missions being conducted within MHRC. An AF Form 813 must also be submitted to 366 CES/CEAN at least 3-weeks prior and be approved prior to the mission. Coordination will include: date and time of requested range time, name of JTAC personnel, planned observation points, type of aircraft controlling, laser equipment using and any special requests.

3.9.4. JTACs requesting to conduct training on BLM land can take advantage of a blanket clearance which allows for low impact, small unit training on BLM land (seasonal restrictions apply). Contact 366 OSS/OSOR for details and coordination. Five days prior notification is required for training on BLM land to allow BLM to coordinate with all land users.

3.9.5. JTACs will coordinate with RCO (Class A Operations) each day prior to controlling aircraft. During Class B/C operations or when controlling aircraft from ND sites or in the MOA, JTACs will coordinate with Cowboy Control prior to controlling aircraft. Coordination will be accomplished via LMR to ensure JTACs have radio contact with Cowboy Control at the site they are located. JTAC will provide RCO or Cowboy Control an overview of their general plan and targets that will be used. RCO or Cowboy Control will ensure JTACs are aware of any special restrictions.

3.9.6. All JTACs ground parties will adhere to the Minimum Safe Distances for Ground Parties listed in AFI 11-214. JTACs will adhere to the restrictions listed in the *366 FW Range Handbook.* Deviations from these restrictions require ROO approval.

3.9.7. Bomb deliveries. JTACs are authorized to control ordnance deliveries ("hot or dry") from any range location. If actual ordnance is being delivered a maximum of two JTAC ground parties are authorized on range simultaneously. Ground parties do not have to be co-located, but both must adhere to minimum safe distances requirements listed in AFI 11-214 and be in radio contact with each other.

3.9.8. Forward Firing Ordnance (Rockets and Gun). JTACs are authorized to control ordnance deliveries ("hot or dry") from any location on range. Ground parties must adhere to the most restrictive minimum safe distance/safety cone requirements listed in AFI 11-214 and *366 FW Range Handbook.* During actual delivery of ordnance with JTACs on range, the *336 FW Range Handbook* maybe more restrictive than AFI 11-214. If actual ordnance is being delivered a maximum of two JTAC ground parties are authorized on range simultaneously. Ground parties do not have to be co-located, but both must adhere to minimum safe distances requirements listed in AFI 11-214, run-in restrictions listed in the *366 FW Range Handbook* for each location and be in radio contact with each other.

3.9.9. Class A Operations during JTAC operations.

3.9.9.1. During Class A operations when controlling at locations other than the Observation Points (OPs) and actual ordnance is being expended (hot deliveries), JTACs must conduct a telephonic or face-to-face brief with the RCO prior to going on range. JTACs must provide RCO a general scenario, type of ordnance delivered and their planned general location. JTACs may deviate from planned scenario with RCO approval. RCO has authority to deny change.

3.9.9.2. Prior to expenditure of actual ordnance JTACs must receive Weapons Clearance Authority from RCO and aircraft must have received Flight Lead Control clearance.

3.9.9.3. Unless JTACs are located at Observation Points, RCO is unable to verify JTACs exact location on range and cannot necessarily provide ground parties an extra layer of safety when ordnance is being expended. It is critical that Flight Leads have JTACs in sight when ordnance is being expended and JTACs are not at OPs. The JTACs and pilot in command are solely responsible for safety of the ground party.

3.10. Flare Procedures:

3.10.1. General. USAF and USN/USMC fixed-wing aircraft are authorized to expend self-protection flares above 2,000' AGL within Owyhee MOA, Jarbidge MOA, Paradise MOA, R-3202 and R-3204. Within the Saylor Creek Range impact area flares are authorized down to 700' AGL. Flares are not authorized over inhabited areas, manned sites or the Duck Valley Indian Reservation at any altitude. Only flares which burn out before ground impact are authorized. This includes MJU-7/10 and M-206 flares.

3.10.2. All non-USAF or USN/USMC range users requesting to expend flares in the MHRC airspace will submit an AF Form 813 to 366 CES/CEAN to receive approval prior to employment. The AF Form 813 will include flare name and characteristics including burnout rate.

3.10.3. It is the responsibility of the aircrew to know the fire code and associated restrictions. During Fire Season the minimum altitude for expending flares is 5,000' AGL to include impact area in R-3202. The waiver authority for this is the ROA.

3.10.4. RCO (Class A operations) or airspace control agency (Class B/C operations) will advise aircrew if Fire Category restricts the use of flares. If in doubt, aircrew will not dispense flares anywhere in the MHRC (impact area or MOA) without positive confirmation that flare use is authorized.

3.11. Chaff Procedures:

3.11.1. Training chaff (RR-188, R-144, etc) is authorized at all altitudes in the confines of the MHRC, except:

3.11.1.1. No training chaff is authorized within 60 NM of BOI (CH 80), except for the purposes of determining operational status of chaff equipment, then aircraft can dispense training chaff at rate not to exceed one bundle per minute up to maximum of five bundles, provided they are not within 25 NM of BOI.

3.11.1.2. As defined by restrictions in paragraph 3.11.4. of this addendum.

3.11.2. Combat Chaff. Use of combat chaff (RR-170, RR-129, etc) must be prior coordinated and approved by 366 OSS/OSOA prior to actual use. Requests shall be submitted at least 2-weeks prior to requested date of use.

3.11.3. Restrictions for combat chaff:

3.11.3.1. North of N42-30, do not release chaff above 5000 feet AGL.

3.11.3.2. N42-00 to N42-30, do not release chaff above 10,000 feet AGL.

3.11.3.3. South of N42-00, do not release chaff above 36,000 feet AGL.

3.11.4. Do not dispense training or combat chaff over manned sites, inhabited areas, or over Duck Valley Indian Reservation. Rope type chaff is not authorized in MHRC.

3.12. Weather:

3.12.1. Aircrews will adhere to weather requirements IAW applicable AFI 11-2MDS series and AFI 11-214. Restricted area operations above a cloud ceiling are authorized.

3.12.2. Saylor Creek Range will be closed to Class A operations when surface winds exceed 35 knots steady state.

3.13. Fire Season Procedures and Restrictions:

3.13.1. **Fire Category Procedures:**

3.13.1.1. MHAFB Fire Department will obtain the daily burn index from the South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center and provide the Fire Category to the Command Post and Range Contractor. Flying units should obtain daily Fire Category from Command Post.

3.13.1.2. Range contractor will verify daily with RCO, airspace control agency, and base fire department that fire suppression crews are operational on range.

3.13.1.3. RCO, fireguard, or 366 OSS/OSOR have the authority to increase Fire Category provided by Fire Department or add additional aircraft restrictions due to unfavorable fire conditions. RCO and fireguard will immediately notify MHAFB Fire Department, Command Post, 366 OSS/OSOR and airspace control agency if they increase the Fire Category or add additional restrictions.

3.13.2. **Fire Season Restrictions:**

3.13.2.1. Aircrews will be notified by FCIF when fire season restrictions begin and end.

3.13.2.2. During fire season, ordnance expenditures are not authorized on any range when fire suppression crews are not operational. During fire season, fire suppression crews are contracted for Saylor Creek Range for a 12 hour period, Monday-Friday. Fire suppression crews are contracted for Juniper Butte Range for a 7.5 hour period, Monday-Thursday.

3.13.2.3. Aircrews observing a fire in the MHRC will immediately notify RCO (Class A operations) or airspace control agency (Class B/C operations).

3.13.2.4. When fire fighting personnel are on the impact area conducting fire suppression operations, ordnance expenditures are not authorized and flights will hold above 3,000' AGL, or as directed by RCO or airspace control agency. RCO or airspace control agency will not clear flights below 3,000' AGL until all fire fighting personnel are off the impact area.

3.13.2.5. Aircraft range restrictions for each Fire Category are outlined in the **Table 3.1**. All restrictions are cumulative as the Fire Category increases.

Table 3.1. Fire Category Restrictions.

Category	Fire Condition	Aircraft Restrictions
1	Low	– No Special Restrictions
2	Moderate	– Fire Suppression Crews are on the range during normal working hours.
3	High	– No hotspot ordnance authorized. – No Smokey Guns permitted. – Firefighters are on duty during all dropping operations and are able to leave the range after 30 minute after the last drop to ensure no fire starts are present.
4	Very High	– No Smokey SAMs permitted. – Flares above 5000' AGL in all MOAs, restricted areas, and over impact areas.
5	Extreme	– Ordnance delivery operations cease, unless precluded by order of the ROA as determined to be mission essential. Risk assessment will be completed prior to approval.

3.13.3. **BLM Fire Fighting Aircraft Operations in MHRC:**

3.13.3.1. Aircrews should be aware that during fire season, BLM fire fighting aircraft may be operating in the MHRC. Unless otherwise advised or cleared by the airspace control agency, all military aircraft will maintain a clear area of no less than 5,000' AGL for a radius of 3 miles from the perimeter of the fire or as assigned by the airspace control agency. The airspace control agency will attempt to de-conflict military flight activity from BLM fire fighting aircraft.

3.13.3.2. In airborne fire fighting situations, the fire service may designate Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR) through the NOTAM system. See the Airspace information link at: **http://tfr.faa.gov/tfr2/list.html** for more information on TFRs.

3.14. Jettison Procedures (Saylor Creek Range):

3.14.1. Primary jettison target for inert training ordnance and stores is target 57, west side of Saylor Creek Range. Coordinates: N42-44.977 W115-35.508, Elevation: 3,550' MSL.

3.14.2. Primary jettison target for live ordnance is target 18, east side of Saylor Creek Range. Coordinates: N42-25.292 W115-34.688, Elevation: 3570' MSL. Live ordnance will only be jettisoned if the aircraft has an emergency and is unable to proceed to a live range. Live ordnance will be jettisoned in safe condition. Multiple weapons may be jettisoned, but the maximum size of the weapon is 2,000 pounds. Range will immediately close until EOD has the cleared the range of live ordnance.

3.14.3. Aircrew will contact RCO or airspace control agency for clearance on range.

3.14.3.1. Aircraft will request vectors or proceed VFR to MUO 137/31 DME initial point at a minimum altitude of 6,500 MSL.

3.14.3.2. Aircraft will depart VFR from that point on a magnetic heading of 344 to jettison target located 10 NM from the IP at MUO 127/22 DME. Aircraft will pass the west side of the range tower before jettisoning on target 57. Pass to the east side of the range tower if jettisoning on target 18.

3.15. Lost Communication Procedures:

3.15.1. In the event of No Radio (NORDO), squawk Mode III, 7600 and Mode C.

3.15.2. If landing at MHAFB and able to maintain VFR, execute a Bend or Lake recovery squawking Mode III 7600, Mode C, and enter initial. Rock wings on initial, break, and execute a full-stop landing. Look for a light gun signal from tower.

3.15.3. If landing at MHAFB and unable to maintain VFR, proceed to CYOTE (MUO 199/21), then direct MSTNG (MUO 224/11) at 14,500 feet MSL, descend to 14,000 feet MSL, make one turn in holding, and execute a Hi-Instrument Landing System (ILS) or Hi-Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) penetration and approach to the active runway. (If active runway is not known, use runway of departure). Look for a light gun signal from tower.

3.15.4. If filed through Area X-Ray and not landing at MHAFB, NORDO aircraft shall enter the lateral confines of X-Ray at 14,500' MSL, and then follow lost communication procedures in CFR 91.185/DOD Flight Information Handbook.

3.15.5. If filed directly into ARTCC airspace, NORDO aircraft shall enter ARTCCs airspace at FL 230 and the follow the lost communication procedures in CFR 91.185/DOD Flight Information Handbook.

3.16. Abnormal Procedures:

3.16.1. **Hung Munitions Recovery.** Flight lead will notify RAPCON or tower when recovering at MHAFB with suspected or actual hung ordnance. Fly a straight-in approach avoiding populated areas.

3.16.2. **Malfunctioning Gun Recovery.** Aircraft departing range with jammed or runaway guns will declare an in-flight emergency (if appropriate) and state nature of emergency and intentions.

3.16.3. **Knock It Off Call.** The airspace control agency, RCO or aircraft have the authority to make a "Knock It Off" call.

3.16.4. **Aircraft Crash.** In the event an aircraft crashes on or near range, RCO or airspace control agency will immediately close the range.

3.17. Laser Operating Procedures:

3.17.1. **Authorized Systems.** LANTIRN, AN/AAS-38A, LITENING, SNIPER (ATP), Apache Helicopter Laser Systems, Module Universal Laser Equipment (MULE), SOFLAM, are authorized on MHRC. Laser Safety Surveys which provide a complete list of authorized lasers and target restrictions can be downloaded from the MHRC website.

3.17.2. **Range Entry.** Upon range entry, flight lead will notify RCO or airspace control agency of intentions to conduct combat laser operations. During Class A operations, a "cleared laser operations" call will be acknowledged by flight lead prior to emission of combat laser energy.

3.17.3. **Combat Laser Restrictions:**

3.17.3.1. Fire combat laser only at authorized targets. Combat laser can be fired at targets on Saylor Creek and Juniper Butte Range as approved by the Laser Safety Surveys listed on the MHRC website. The conventional strafe pits on Saylor Creek Range is not an authorized combat laser target. Only training laser (eye-safe laser) is authorized on the no-drop sites or in MOAs.

3.17.3.2. Do not fire combat lasers at targets on Saylor Creek Range where standing water or frozen water present. Combat laser use is permitted with snow on the ground, as long as the snow does not have a shiny crust (from freezing rain) on the top. 366 OSS/OSOR is the waiver authority for this restriction. Combat lasers are authorized on targets on Juniper Butte Range with standing water, ice and snow present provided the aircrew has completed a laser clearing pass.

3.17.3.3. Aircrew will have positive target identification prior to firing laser. Scanning of targets with combat laser on is not authorized.

3.17.3.4. Do not fire laser at targets in line with manned sites.

3.17.3.5. Laser Clearing Passes. On Class B/C ranges prior to firing laser designators in combat mode a laser clearing pass is required to ensure unauthorized personnel or

equipment are not in the target area. Ground personnel or a previous flight may accomplish this.

3.17.3.6. Laser operations will cease if:

3.17.3.6.1. Known or suspected laser equipment malfunction

3.17.3.6.2. Lose sight of target

3.17.3.6.3. Directed by RCO, flight lead or airspace control agency

3.17.3.6.4. Unauthorized personnel are within target area.

3.17.4. **LESM:**

3.17.4.1. Unit is available at Saylor Creek Range for bore sight of all laser pods. Located near the west scoring tower. Coordinates are N42 44.484 W115 36.418. Elevation is 3,580'.

3.17.4.2. Notify RCO for LESM passes. LESM target run-in heading will be 335^0 to 030^0 magnetic at any altitude and direction within airspace and weapon system limitations.

3.17.5. **LSTSS:**

3.17.5.1. Unit available at Juniper Butte Range. LSTSS is a laser radiation sensor that determines laser spot position for laser scoring. System provides a laser spot position based on the selected target, simulated no-drop bomb score and remote replay capability.

3.17.5.2. Weapons scoring operator must input the requested target and PRF code which produces a data file of the laser spot for visual replay by the aircrew during debrief.

3.17.5.3. The *366 FW Range Handbook* list the LSTSS desired mean point of impact points. Contact 366 OSS/OSOR to download and install the LSTSS program. **(Note:** Runs in WINDOWS background, so can be installed without Work Group Manager rights)

3.17.6. **Laser Use by Ground Parties.** Ground designation parties (e.g., Special Forces, SEAL STS or JTAC teams), conducting laser training will:

3.17.6.1. Have a thorough safety briefing by RCO and pre-brief all planned targets, intended position, and direction of laser fire.

3.17.6.2. Only lase from approved OPs listed in the *366 FW Range Handbook*. Aim lasers as not to cause a hazard to any personnel inside or outside the range. Do not aim lasers at any manned site.

3.17.6.3. Be in radio contact with RCO and have protective laser eyewear.

3.18. Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) Procedures:

3.18.1. Units requesting to conduct CSAR training will schedule MHRC airspace and specify to wing scheduling the type/number of aircraft. Units conducting CSAR training in the MHRC shall contact 366 OSS/SERE at DSN 728-4862 to coordinate scenario requests and support.

3.18.2. CSAR profiles that include insertion or extraction of a survivor by vehicle or helicopter on Saylor Creek Range, Juniper Butte Range, ND-Sites and B-Sites requires pre-coordination with 366 OSS/OSOR and submittal of AF Form 813 to 366 CES/CEAN at least 1-week prior, for approval prior to CSAR exercise.

3.18.3. CSAR profiles that include insertion/extraction of a survivor by a vehicle or helicopter on BLM lands, State of Idaho lands or Alpha Sites requires coordination with 366 CES/CERR. Submit an AF Form 813 to 366 CES/CEAN at least 2 weeks prior to CSAR exercise for approval.

3.18.4. Do not conduct CSAR operations in the impact areas of Saylor Creek Range or Juniper Butte Range without prior coordination and approval of 366 OSS/OSOR.

3.18.5. Operations Procedures:

3.18.5.1. During Class A operations, CSAR operations will normally be conducted under "flight lead" control with the on-scene commander (Sandy 1) being responsible for planning, directing and de-conflicting all close air support assets.

3.18.5.2. Conduct all CSAR flight operations within the MHRC special use airspace. Do not transition CSAR aircraft in/out of special use airspace without airspace control agency approval.

3.18.5.3. Conduct coordination between CSAR aircraft and simulated survivor on designated training frequencies 258.4 (primary) or 349.7 (secondary).

3.19. Joint Air Attack Team (JAAT). JAAT operations are authorized in R-3202 and R-3204. Profile will include attack aircraft/helicopters performing coordinated close air support under flight lead control. Conduct operations IAW with AFI 13-212, MHAFB Addendum A, and appropriate training rules (AFI 11-214).

3.20. Airlift/Drop Zone (DZ) Procedures:

3.20.1. A non-certified DZ is located in southeast corner of the Saylor Creek Range impact area and requires prior coordination for set-up. Prospective users must certify the DZ in advance of para-drop operations. ROA approval of Improved-Container Delivery System (I-CDS) or Joint Precision Airdrop System (JPADS) deliveries must be IAW AFI 13-212.

3.20.2. Authorized ordnance: Heavy equipment, Container Delivery Systems and training bundles. Personnel drops are not authorized without Range Operations Officer (ROO) approval.

3.20.3. Pre-coordinate recovery operations of release ordnance with 366 OSS/OSOR. Release is not authorized if recovery has not been pre-coordinated. Schedule block times to include recovery operations.

3.20.4. Special Operations Procedures. Coordinate special operations teams with 366 OSS/OSOR for range training and guidelines IAW this publication.

3.21. Range clearance/maintenance restrictions. The following restrictions are in-effect when personnel are on range performing range clearance or range maintenance.

3.21.1. During range maintenance and range clearance operations when R-3202 airspace is scheduled, Class A operations will be in effect.

3.21.2. Any time personnel are on range conducting range clearance or maintenance operations, schedule missions for dry-only operations above 3,000' AGL. During demolition operations, schedule missions for dry-only operations above 7,000' AGL. When no personnel are on range, but the range is closed for EOD/maintenance, schedule missions for dry-only operations with no EOD/maintenance minimum altitude restrictions.

3.21.3. Aircraft may perform dry passes only. For switch positions, follow AFI 11-214, AFI 11-2MDS series, and local unit procedures for guidance on attacks against manned targets.

3.21.4. Chaff and flares are prohibited below 5,000' AGL during active range clearance/maintenance operations (personnel in Hazard Area).

3.21.5. Combat and training laser employment is prohibited during range clearance/maintenance operations (personnel in Hazard Area).

Chapter 4

ELECTRONIC COMBAT (EC) TRAINING

4.1. Purpose. EC training provided by the 266 RANS simulates an enemy electronic threat environment to support aircrew training requirements and tactics development. Provides realistic threat scenarios for aircrew to exercise systems; e.g., Radar Warning Receiver (RWR)/Electronic Counter Measures (ECM)/Dispensable Countermeasures (i.e., CHAFF), in conjunction with weapons delivery.

4.2. Scheduling:

4.2.1. Utilize EC threats without entering MHRC airspace, however if access to MHRC airspace is desired, contact 366 OSS/OSOS at DSN 728-2172 or Comm: (208) 828-2172. 266 RANS/DOS cannot provide clearance into or scheduling of MHRC airspace.

4.2.2. Coordinate EC support after obtaining airspace from 366 OSS/OSOS. To schedule threats, call Sagebrush at DSN 728-6026/6069, Comm: (208) 828-6026, FAX to DSN 728-6138 or by emailing **266RANSSAGEBRUSH@mountainhome.af.mil.**

4.2.3. A list of threats and threat locations that are scheduled for the current week are published at **https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/ASPs/DocMan/DOCMain.asp?FolderID=AC-OP-03-19-4&Filter=AC-OP-03-19**.

4.2.4. Refer to **Attachment 10,** *EC Coordination Checklist, 266 RANS "Sagebrush,"* which is available electronically on the 366 FW Scheduling CoP under "Customer Guide" (see above for the link).

4.2.5. EC threats are available during 366 FW flying hours, Monday through Friday. EC window is adjusted to accommodate LFEs, surge operations, special missions and IDANG drill weekends. EC availability may be obtained from 266 RANS/DOS. Moving threats to specified EC sites requires a minimum 2-day notice. Notify 266 RANS/DOS as soon as possible if canceling EC training times.

4.3. Events:

4.3.1. Coordinate EC events with 266 RANS/DOS. Threats represent area of responsibility according to 366 FW training plan. Special requests may be accommodated on a case-by-case basis. For information contact 266 RANS/DOS.

4.3.2. Re-programmable and non-reprogrammable ECM pods are authorized for use in MHRC.

4.4. Restrictions

4.4.1. Follow all applicable airspace restrictions.

4.4.2. Many of the 266 RANS Threat Simulators are mobile, but require 2 days to move. Some sites have restricted communications limiting feedback from those sites. A map of available sites is located in **Attachment 7**, for current locations contact 266 RANS/DOS

4.4.3. Some feedback from threat systems may not be available to foreign users, contact 266 RANS/DOS for more information.

4.5. Communications.

4.5.1. Phone Numbers:

Function	Phone #
Sagebrush (IADS Director)	DSN 728-6069
266 RANS/DOS (EC Operations/Scheduling)	DSN 728-6026
366 FW/EWO (Wing Electronic Warfare Officer)	DSN 728-4700

4.5.2. EC Threat Director call sign is Sagebrush. Sagebrush can be reached in air on UHF 251.2 and with RCO prior approval 262.75. Other UHF/VHF communications may be available with prior coordination.

4.6. Tactics:

4.6.1. Simulated IADS. 266 RANS simulated IADS is designed to defend targets on MHRC with a variety of SAM and AAA radar simulators. Sagebrush uses Cowboy Control's radar feeds for long range early warning surveillance and provides target location to threat radars located on the MHRC. Sagebrush simulates a sector operations center (SOC), allowing threat operators a combination of autonomous and centralized control, depending on training level requested. Threat operators use AFTTP 3-1, Volume II, for threat capabilities and engagement envelopes. Radars with Selective Identification Feature (SIF) only tracking capability, manually cycle through threat modes based on AFTTP 3-1, Volume II. SIF tracking radar simulators manually downgrade modes when jam or maneuvers are reported. Contact 266 RANS Sagebrush, DSN 728-6026, for detailed description of available threat levels.

4.6.2. Suppression of Enemy Air Defense (SEAD). Real time threat radar kills are passed via Very High Frequency (VHF) or Ultra High Frequency (UHF) communications with Sagebrush. High-speed anti-radiation missile (HARM) and other air-to-ground ordnance can be used to simulate AAA/SAM radar destruction. Missile launch and weapon impact calls are transmitted to Sagebrush. Threat on/off criteria will be based on specific flight lead requests IAW training requirements. If "smart operators" are requested, threats will stop radiating only if operator did not perform anti-HARM tactics during missile time of flight.

4.6.2.1. SEAD Profiles. SEAD Profiles are run similarly to the threat profiles referenced above with the additional options available. Contact 266 RANS Sagebrush at DSN 728-6026 for coordination.

4.6.2.2. Ghost Targets. Notional Strikers/Ghost targets may be requested in conjunction with any of the above profiles. Sagebrush will provide threat operators simulated locations of an aircraft attacking targets on MHRC. Threats operators will aim their radars and transition modes as if tracking an actual aircraft. Sagebrush will create pre-plan ghost target flight paths from flight lead inputs or use generic flight paths.

4.6.2.3. Smart Operators. Smart operators may be requested in conjunction with any threat profile. Operators will attempt to track and shoot aircraft while performing anti-HARM tactics.

4.7. Operations:

4.7.1. EC training may be conducted in conjunction with MHRC target area usage, including no-drop targets. All flights expecting/using ground threats can contact Sagebrush on 251.2. Threats can be provided to aircraft inside or outside the MHRC. Aircraft inside the MHRC will have priority on threat presentation.

4.7.2. Aircrew will notify Sagebrush on 251.2 or pre-briefed UHF/VHF when terminating EC training events.

4.7.3. Jamming restrictions are IAW MHRC Electronic Attack clearance approved by ACC. Frequency bands listed below are a partial list of frequencies that will not be jammed in the MHRC:

SEARCH	2710 megahertz (Mhz) – 2775 Mhz
BEACON	1030 Mhz – 1090 Mhz
TACAN	1111 Mhz – 1174 Mhz

4.7.4. For a complete list of frequency bands usable for jamming contact 366 FW/EWO (DSN 728-4707), 366 OSS/OSK (DSN 728-4707) or **366ossosk@mountainhome.af.mil** .

4.8. Simulators

4.8.1. 266 RANS employs only threat simulators, no real threat systems.

4.8.2. Smokey SAM Simulators (SSS) or Smokey Gun Simulator (SGS) operations are only approved on the Saylor Creek Range impact area and during Class A operations. SSS and SGS use during Class B/C operations require prior coordination and approval by 366 OSS/OSOR. RCOs may instruct personnel to cease operations if any unsafe condition is observed.

4.9. Feedback:

4.9.1. For threat engagements, in-flight feedback may be requested using the pre-coordinated threat nomenclature. When requested, Sagebrush will also provide written engagement reports to EC users as soon as practical after each flight. Nonstandard requests will be coordinated with 266 RANS/DOS

4.9.2. Jamming feedback can be available after engagement. Feedback is based on the presence of jamming only. Unclassified comments on the range engagement report may further describe jamming effectiveness. Jamming feedback must be requested in advance of mission by coordinating with 266 RANS/DOS.

4.9.3. Unclassified threat video feedback can be provided with prior coordination. Video is not available from every system. Video may be picked up the following duty day at 266 RANS/DOS or in many cases emailed to coordinated addresses.

Chapter 5

GROUND OPERATIONS PROCEDURES

5.1. General. Safety activities in support of this addendum are designed to prevent mishaps and ensure prompt reporting/investigation. Range operations involving munitions have inherent hazards, but can be safely controlled by strict adherence to applicable technical data and following sound operational procedures. The actual or simulated employment of combat weapons must be realistic, but at the same time, must not entail unwarranted risk of injury to personnel, or damage to property or equipment.

5.2. Mishap Procedures. The following safety procedures apply:

5.2.1. In the event of an aircraft emergency, crash, or ejection within the MHRC, contract personnel will participate in recovery operations as directed by RCO or on-scene commander.

5.2.2. In the event of critical personal injury:

5.2.2.1. Have a qualified individual administer first aid to the injured.

5.2.2.2. Call Bruneau Ambulance (1-800-632-8000). Although they are Emergency Medical Technicians only, the Grandview Ambulance will respond at the same time to transport injured individual. Bruneau ambulance will respond to any location in Owyhee County. Be prepared to provide specific driving locations and Global Positioning System coordinates if able. Bruneau Ambulance also has good communications with Life Flight from Boise and Twin Falls, and will request Life Flight assistance if required.

5.2.2.3. Call 366 FW/CP (DSN 728-5800), notify them of the injury, and ask them to notify 366 FW/SE. Notify 366 OSS/OSOR of the situation when time permits.

5.2.3. 366 OSS/OSOR will contact ACC/A3AR at the earliest opportunity following major accidents/incidents such as crashes, off-range impacts, inadvertent releases, dropped objects and personal injuries. Initiate telephonic notification of range occurrences requiring ACC/A3A involvement or assistance at the discretion of the ROA, as soon as practical, and followed up by e-mail. Information copies of correspondence concerning range occurrences should be provided to ACC/A3AR. Notify ACC/A3AR by message or e-mail when a formal investigation is convened concerning range incidents. ACC/A3AR will provide assistance to the investigation, when required.

5.3. Visitor Procedures and Security:

5.3.1. 366 OSS/OSOR must coordinate and approve all visits to Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range prior to visits. 266 RANS Maintenance Operations Center will coordinate and approve range visits to EC sites prior to visits. All visitors to the range must either be accompanied by an authorized escort or have received approval to enter the range without an escort. Visitors must receive a safety briefing by 366 OSS/OSOR or PTR contractor, and sign the visitors log upon arrival.

5.3.2. Entry approval into/on the Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range impact areas by ground parties is prohibited without approval by 366 OSS/OSOR. Unescorted personnel

entering impact areas must have received an unexploded ordnance briefing by the sponsoring agency prior to entry.

5.3.3. Escort personnel off range who are attempting to enter, or found on the range without proper coordination. Notify appropriate law enforcement officials of anyone failing to comply with appropriate security requirements for the range.

5.3.4. The entry gates to Saylor Creek Range and Juniper Butte Range will be locked at all times. Range personnel will ensure buildings, equipment, towers, fuel pumps and gates are secure before departing range.

5.3.5. Firearms are not permitted within the fenced boundaries of Saylor Creek Range or Juniper Butte Range or joint-use land, except when required for official duties or approved by 366 OSS/OSOR. JTAC personnel requesting to carry firearms shall submit their request in the JTAC Request Letter.

5.4. Ground Access and Movement Procedures:

5.4.1. **General:**

5.4.1.1. PTR Contract Site Manager and 266 RANS Maintenance Operations Center will check daily flying schedule via MHAFB SharePoint for scheduled range airspace times.

5.4.1.2. All personnel that proceed beyond the West Entry Gate on Saylor Creek Range and beyond the Main Compound at Juniper Butte Range will monitor RCO LMR frequency at all times.

5.4.1.3. Except for PTR contract personnel, no vehicles or personnel are authorized in the Saylor Creek or Juniper Butte Range weapons footprint area (i.e., target areas) without prior approval from 366 OSS/OSOR.

5.4.1.3.1. Saylor Creek Range. Weapons footprint area is defined as area north of the North Tower and area east of the north-south road that connects the North Tower to South Complex. The only exception is personnel are authorized within a 300' radius of the SSS/SGS launch sites and S1 EC site on the north-south road.

5.4.1.3.2. Juniper Butte Range. Weapons footprint area is defined as area beyond the Main Compound. The only exception is personnel are authorized within a 300' radius of the West WISS tower.

5.4.1.4. Post pre-planned target maintenance periods or events requiring vehicles or personnel in weapons footprint areas on the wing flying schedule.

5.4.2. **Saylor Creek Range:**

5.4.2.1. During Class A operations, vehicle or personnel movement on Saylor Creek Range beyond the West Gate is prohibited unless approved by RCO. Request range entry from RCO. When the RCO is on duty, it will be posted at the West Gate.

5.4.2.2. **(RCO not on duty)** During Class B/C operations or during unscheduled range periods, vehicle or personnel movement from West Gate to the South Complex, West Gate to North Tower, or South Complex to North Tower is authorized at own discretion. Approval from airspace control agency is not required. Vehicles will not stop on the

roads when traveling to locations. Observation Point Alpha is considered part of North Tower.

5.4.2.3. When the airspace is scheduled, vehicle and personnel movement into the impact area is not authorized without approval from RCO or Cowboy Control. JTACs are not authorized to proceed to the OPs without RCO or Cowboy Control approval. Personnel will notify RCO or Cowboy Control when they arrive at the destination. If RAPCON is the airspace control agency, personnel will have to prior coordinate via telephone their movement in the impact area.

5.4.2.4. Personnel requiring approval onto the range or impact area can contact the RCO and Cowboy Control via Saylor Creek Range LMR frequency. RCO (828-8195), Cowboy Control (828-4804/1379) and RAPCON (828-6096) can also be reached via telephone. There is a gate phone at the entry points to Saylor Creek and Juniper Butte Range.

5.4.3. **Juniper Butte Range:**

5.4.3.1. Vehicle and personnel movement from the range entry gate to the Main Compound is authorized at own discretion.

5.4.3.2. When the airspace is scheduled, vehicle and personnel movement beyond the Main Compound into the impact area and OPs is not authorized without approval from Cowboy Control (primary) or RAPCON (secondary), except as described below. Contact Cowboy Control via Saylor Creek Range LMR frequency or telephone (828-4804/1379). Personnel will notify Cowboy Control when they arrive at the destination. RAPCON (828-6096) can only be reached via telephone. There is a gate phone at the entry point to Juniper Butte Range.

5.4.3.2.1. JTACs requesting entry to OPs and unable to contact Cowboy Control or RAPCON will attempt to contact the RCO and request the RCO relay information to Cowboy Control or RAPCON.

5.4.3.2.2. If unable to contact an airspace control agency or the RCO, JTACs may proceed to OP Romeo and OP Uniform only without approval from the airspace control agency. Entry to OP Uniform must be via Juniper Butte Range south entry gate. JTACs will not cross impact area. Entry to OP Sierra and Tango is not authorized if unable to contact airspace control agency.

5.4.3.2.3. JTACs will continue to attempt to contact the airspace control agency directly or via RCO. JTACs will notify the airspace control agency when they have departed the range.

5.5. Laser Eye Protection Procedures:

5.5.1. Laser Eye Protection (LEP) used on range will have an Optical Density rating of equal to or greater than 4.0.

5.5.2. Saylor Creek Range:

5.5.2.1. Personnel will wear LEP when combat lasers are employed. LEP is not required to be worn by personnel at the West Gate Facilities (Bldg 65/66). Personnel will wear

LEP at all times unless they are in a covered building with shaded windows. The ROO is the waiver authority for wearing LEPs during combat laser operations.

5.5.2.2. When the range airspace is scheduled, all personnel must have LEP readily available unless prior coordinated with RCO or 366 OSS/OSOR.

5.5.2.3. During Class A operations:

5.5.2.3.1. All personnel will continuously monitor, by either portable or mobile radio, Saylor Creek Range LMR frequency when performing duties on range.

5.5.2.3.2. Upon notification that a combat laser mission is checking on range, RCO will transmit "Laser Operations in Progress" on the Saylor Creek Range LMR frequency. Upon notification that laser mission is complete, transmit "Laser Operations are Terminated" on same frequency.

5.5.2.3.3. All personnel will take appropriate protective measures when notified laser operations are in progress.

5.5.2.4. During Class B/C operations, personnel will assume combat lasers are in use at all times the airspace is scheduled unless otherwise coordinated with 366 OSS/OSOR or Cowboy Control.

5.5.3. Juniper Butte Range:

5.5.3.1. During flying operations, all personnel that enter the range past the main compound must have LEPs readily available unless prior coordinated with the Cowboy Control or 366 OSS/OSOR.

5.5.3.2. During Class B/C operations, personnel will assume combat lasers are in use at all times the airspace is scheduled unless coordinated with 366 OSS/OSOR or Cowboy Control. Personnel will wear LEP at all times unless they are in a covered building with shaded windows.

5.6. Fire Restrictions–Ground Operations:

5.6.1. Ground range restrictions due to Fire Categories are outlined in **Table 5.1**. Personnel will also be familiar with the aircraft restrictions in **Table 3.1** of this addendum. Restrictions are cumulative as the Fire Category increases.

Table 5.1. Fire Restrictions – Ground Operations.

Category	Fire Condition	Ground Restrictions
1	Low	– No Special Restrictions
2	Moderate	– During the fire season, firefighters are on the range during normal working hours. – All necessary equipment is in place and training complete at the beginning of fire season. – All smoking material must be extinguished completely and properly disposed of in butt cans. – Smoking is permitted only in areas completely cleared of vegetation (firebreaks, road beds, graveled areas, etc.).
3	High	– Extreme caution is used during vehicle operations and maintenance. – Driving on two-track roads is only permitted in morning hours when humidity is higher and temperatures are lower. – Driving off road is prohibited except for emergency situations. – No Hotspots or Smokey Guns permitted – Firefighters are on duty during all dropping operations and are able to leave the range after 30 minutes after the last drop to ensure no fire starts are present.
4	Very High	– Target maintenance is only performed in morning hours and only as necessary. – Driving on two-track roads is prohibited except for emergencies. – Driving off road is prohibited except for emergency situations. – No Smokey SAMS permitted.
5	Extreme	1. Ordnance delivery operations cease, unless precluded by order of the ROA as determined to be mission essential. Risk assessment will be completed prior to approval. 2. Firefighters are maintained on the range during the daily established flying window in a ready posture to fight any fire.

5.7. Fire Suppression and Reporting:

5.7.1. Saylor Creek Range (Class A operations). When a fire occurs on Saylor Creek Range, RCO will immediately close the range and dispatch contractor fire fighters.

5.7.2. Saylor Creek and Juniper Butte Range (Class B/C operations). When a fire occurs on Saylor Creek Range and Juniper Butte Range, Fire Guard will immediately contact the airspace control agency to coordinate closing the range. Fire fighting personnel will not be dispatched onto the impact area until the airspace control agency confirms aircraft have ceased weapons delivery and complied with the 3,000’ AGL minimum altitude restriction.

5.7.3. When fire fighting personnel are on the impact area conducting fire fighting operations, ordnance expenditures are not authorized and flights will hold above 3,000' AGL or as directed by RCO or the airspace control agency. RCO or airspace control agency will not clear flights below 3,000' AGL until all fire fighting personnel are off the impact area.

5.7.4. During fire season, fire fighting crews will not depart the range until 30 minutes after the last hot weapons delivery occurred. This includes chaff and flares that were released over the impact area.

5.7.5. RCO or Fire Guard will notify MHAFB Fire Department, BLM South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center, and 366 OSS/OSOR when a fire has started and been extinguished. The first priority is to dispatch fire fighting personnel. 366 OSS/OSOR will notify ACC/A3AR of fires that are over 1,000 acres in size on Exclusive Use Area (EUA), result in any equipment damage, or caused by military activities and occur off EUA.

5.7.6. PTR contractor has primary fire suppression responsibility for Saylor Creek and Juniper Butte Range EUA. Priority for requesting additional fire fighting support on the EUA is to call MHAFB 366 CES/CEF first, and BLM second (South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center).

5.7.7. Normally, BLM fire fighting assets are not permitted on the Saylor Creek Range or Juniper Butte Range EUA to fight fires without Air Force approval, but if unable to contact MHAFB Fire Department or 366 OSS/OSOR in a timely manner, RCO and Fire Guard have the authority to approve BLM personnel onto the EUA. The PTR contractor fire fighting on-scene commander will coordinate with the BLM incident commander, who will normally assume on-scene command.

5.8. Natural and Cultural Resources Procedures:

5.8.1. All range personnel will be familiar and comply with the requirements of MHAFBI 32-7003, *Range Standard Operating Procedures*.

5.8.2. All proposed activities, other than routine training or activities already addressed in local instructions, require submittal and approval of an AF Form 813 to 366 CES/CEAN. This includes any activity that results in ground disturbance or off-road driving.

5.8.3. All range users, contractors, and visiting units who conduct on-the-ground operations on the ranges, whether civilian or military, must have a Natural and Cultural Resources Awareness Briefing annually, or prior to using the ranges if a one-time user.

5.9. RCO Operations and Procedures:

5.9.1. **General.** RCO is responsible to ROA for the safe and effective accomplishment of all flight missions and ground activities on Saylor Creek Range. RCO will operate range IAW with Air Force directives. RCOs primary duty is to control aircraft below FL 180, ground personnel on range and ensure safe completion of weapons delivery missions.

5.9.2. **RCO Qualifications.** RCO qualifications, experience, qualities, physical requirements, certification, currency, re-currency, records and tour of duty requirements are IAW AFI 13-212 and AFI-13-212_ACCSUP, except as added or changed below:

5.9.2.1. PTR contract RCOs do not require night weapons clearance qualification. During night Class A operations, RCOs shall pass Flight Lead Control to aircraft on range.

5.9.2.2. PTR contractor will submit a written request to 366 OSS/OSOR and receive prior approval for any requirements that require a ROA waiver.

5.9.2.3. RCOs will be familiar with Joint Publications (JP) 3-09 and JP 3-09.3.

5.9.2.4. Certification Requirements:

5.9.2.4.1. Upgrading RCOs will receive following prior to certification: 1) unexploded ordnance safety and environmental briefing by qualified CES personnel prior to RCO certification. Upgrading RCOs will receive a tour of weapons scoring operations/facility prior to RCO certification.

5.9.2.4.2. Upgrading RCOs will receive training on local procedures for weapon scoring coordination, strafe target inspection, checklist use, personnel mishap procedures, forms management, visibility references, range clearance and EC procedures.

5.9.3. Scheduling. Contract RCO program manager will ensure only qualified and current RCOs are scheduled to perform range duties. RCOs will be in the tower 30 minutes prior to start of range time unless pre-coordinated with 366 OSS/OSOR.

5.9.4. **Opening Procedures.** Inspection of all ground facilities will be conducted before opening range IAW PTR contract and AFI 13-212 ACC Sup. Duties include:

5.9.4.1. Check targets and strafe pits condition for operational use.

5.9.4.2. Check strafe impact areas. If impact area is unsatisfactory, strafe pits will be closed until the standards described in AFI 13-212 are met. Reason for closure will be included in remarks section of RCO's report. Notify 366 OSS/OSOR, 366 OSS/OSOS and 366 FW/CP of all closures.

5.9.4.3. RCO will open tower IAW control tower checklist, AFI 13-212_ACCSUP, and applicable supplements/addendums.

5.9.4.4. Check on range maintenance or EOD work in progress. Determine appropriate actions/closures.

5.9.4.5. Ensure required fire suppression equipment is available IAW range contract.

5.9.4.6. Obtain Fire Index Category from 366 CES/CEF dispatch center.

5.9.4.7. Establish contact with weapon scoring operators and coordinate any scoring requests.

5.9.4.8. Notify site manager of any special requests such as heated or lighted targets.

5.9.5. **Daily Operating Procedures:**

5.9.5.1. Coordinate range opening with the airspace control agency at least 30 minutes prior to first scheduled range period of the day.

5.9.5.2. After completing opening checklist items, request control of the R-3202 airspace from airspace control agency. Pass any schedule change to weapon scoring operators and range maintenance crew.

5.9.5.3. Close Saylor Creek Range to all air-to-ground activities if the weather deteriorates to less than a ceiling of 1,500' AGL or visibility less than 3 NM. Restricted area operations above a cloud ceiling are authorized.

5.9.5.4. RCO is final authority, during range operations, on flight or ground safety items directly affecting flight operations. RCO will be notified whenever maintenance is being performed beyond the West Gate Entry point.

5.9.5.5. Maintain a daily range report that records range airspace utilizations, weapon dropped and fouls.

5.9.5.6. Monitor all range activities, supervise scoring, written reports, and control personnel access to various areas on range. RCO will closely monitor weather and wind velocities/vectors and will restrict range operations, when necessary.

5.9.5.7. RCO will notify all range maintenance/range clearance personnel when lightening is reported or estimated within 5 miles of the range.

5.9.6. **Closing Procedures.** Reports and score sheets. Complete and process the MHAFB Form 5, *MHAFB Daily Range and Scoring Record and Monthly Range Utilization Report,* and closing checklists.

5.9.7. **Abnormal Operations/Emergency Procedures:**

5.9.7.1. RCO will notify 366 FW/CP and 366 OSS/OSOR of an aircraft accident/incident and run aircraft accident/incident checklist. MHRC personnel will render assistance as directed by RCO until on-scene commander assumes command.

5.9.7.2. Off-Range Release. Notify 366 FW/CP and 366 OSS/OSOR of type of dropped object, aircraft position, time, damage, and aircraft's estimated landing time.

5.9.8. **Restricted Range Operations.** RCO will advise aircraft when restricted range operations are in-effect. The following conditions require termination or restricted range operations:

5.9.8.1. Aircraft crash or bailout.

5.9.8.2. Electrical power failure or radio failure.

5.9.8.3. Adverse weather conditions.

5.9.8.4. Range fires.

5.9.8.5. Birds within range area that pose a bird strike safety hazard.

5.9.8.5.1. RCO shall notify 366 FW Supervisor or Flying (SOF) when concentration of birds on range present a probability of hazard to aircraft and require extreme caution by aircraft. SOF may declare a bird watch condition as defined by 366 FW OPlan 9102.

5.9.8.5.2. RCO is authority to declare bird watch conditions on range during periods when range is operational, but 366 FW is not flying.

5.9.8.6. Personnel or equipment on impact areas.

5.9.8.7. Any other unusual condition which is potentially hazardous.

5.9.8.8. Ground personnel without laser eye protection.

5.9.9. **Range Fire: (RCO or Fire Guard):**

5.9.9.1. Close range affected by fire. Notify airspace control agency, South Central Interagency Dispatch Center, 366 CES/CEF, and 366 OSS/OSOR of fire IAW Chapter 5 requirements of this addendum when time permits.

5.9.9.2. Dispatch range crew personnel to fight fire.

5.9.9.3. Request additional fire fighting assets if required IAW Chapter 5 requirements of this addendum.

5.9.9.4. Notify airspace control agency, South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center, 366 CES/CEF, and 366 OSS/OSOR when fire is out.

5.9.9.5. RCO/fire guard will delay tower/range departure a minimum of 30 minutes past last drop. This includes expenditures of chaff and flare.

5.10. Range Maintenance Operations:

5.10.1. Range maintenance operations on the impact area that occur during scheduled range flying will be prior coordinated with 366 OSS/OSOR to ensure there is no impact to flying operations.

5.10.2. Saylor Creek Range. When impact area range maintenance operations occur and the range is scheduled for flying operations, an RCO will be on duty unless prior coordinated with 366 OSS/OSOR.

5.10.3. Juniper Butte Range. When impact area range maintenance operations occur and the range is scheduled for flying operations, the maintenance period must be posted on the flying schedule. In addition, the PTR contractor supervisor will communicate daily with the airspace control agency to ensure they are aware that personnel are on range and the appropriate restrictions are being passed to aircrews.

5.10.4. Overflight restrictions during range maintenance will be IAW AFI 13-212, Chapter 3 of this addendum, and/or published FCIFs. The RCO or airspace control agency will ensure incoming flights are briefed on the restrictions.

5.11. Range Clearance Operations:

5.11.1. Saylor Creek Range. Clean the complete withdrawn area (joint-use and exclusive use area) annually. In addition, periodic range clearance around the target areas is required IAW AFI 13-212.

5.11.2. Juniper Butte Range. Clean the fenced target area annually. Clean the remainder of range IAW AFI 13-212.

5.11.3. 366 OSS/OSOR will coordinate with 366 OG/OGV to ensure an FCIF is published for annual range clearance with the appropriate range clearance procedures and restrictions prior to commencing range clearance operations.

5.11.4. During range residue clearance operations, EOD supervisory personnel will maintain continuous radio communications with RCO or Cowboy Control.

5.11.5. Demolition operations will occur only at locations with approved weapon site plans.

5.11.6. Munitions residue to the maximum extent possible will be stored Residue Holding Area (RHA) to be disposed off at a later time. 366 OSS/OSOR, 366 CES/CED, 366 CES/CEAN and PTR contractor personnel are permitted in the RHA. No other personnel are authorized in the RHA without approval of 366 OSS/OSOR.

5.11.7. Pile non-munitions residue such as scrap metal and old targets neatly in the target storage yard at Saylor Creek Range to be disposed of at a later time.

5.11.8. Do not bury munitions residue in the disposal pits. Some non-munitions residue can be buried in the disposal pits with prior approval of 366 CES/CEAN.

Chapter 6

AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING INSTRUMENTATION

6.1. General. The P5 Combat Training System (P5 CTS) is an evolutionary/spirally developed system that replaces most existing fixed range Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) systems, Measurement and Debriefing Systems (MDS), and Tactical Air Combat Training Systems (TACTS) used by the United States Air Force (USAF).

6.2. User Requirements.

6.2.1. Contact Information: Office: 366 OSS/OSO P5 CTS, DSN 728-8085/4448 or Commercial: 208-828-8085/4448 or Fax: 208-828-3945.

6.2.2. All visiting units/exercise participants requesting P5 support must provide 366 OSS/OSO the following information NLT 48 hours prior to first take-off:

6.2.2.1. Visiting Unit Designator, POC, home and deployed contact info

6.2.2.2. Type Aircraft

6.2.2.3. Type Launcher

6.2.2.4. Dates of Visit – Include final departure time from MHAFB

6.2.2.5. Number/Type of P5 Pods required (V1/V2)

6.2.2.6. Station P5 Pods will be Loaded On

6.2.2.7. Number of Data Recording Devices (DRD) required (if not using host unit DRDs)

6.2.2.8. Specific Pre/Post Mission Support (DRD prep/data merge/MLU set-up etc.)

6.2.2.9. RTO/Live Monitor Support (pre/post mission requirements, mission times)

6.2.3. In addition to the information in paragraph **6.2.2**, all Non-USAF aircraft must provide the following information at least 7n days prior to first flight.

6.2.3.1. Flight Clearance/Seek Eagle Clearance Information. For aircraft that have not flown with the P5 pod previously, flight clearance process must start NLT 90 days prior.

6.2.3.2. **(Foreign Aircraft Only)** Mass Properties Data review by foreign government. Generally obtained from SAF.

6.2.3.3. **(Foreign Aircraft Only)** Specific technical data for launcher on aircraft requesting P5.

6.2.3.4. **(Foreign Aircraft Only)** Specific job guide loading procedures/safe for maintenance procedures.

6.2.3.5. **(Foreign Aircraft Only)** P5 Clearance Letter. This is normally done after arrival at MHAFB. This gives OSS permission to load pods on foreign aircraft, verifies aircraft will not damage P5 pod, and states if damage is incurred applicable foreign government assumes responsibility. Letter is drafted locally by 366 OSS P5 Pod Shop and signed by deployed unit commander.

6.3. Restrictions. USN/USMC aircraft can only fly with P5 (V2) pods. P5 (V2) pods must be equipped with ballast weights and Navy parallel umbilical IAW flight clearance documentation. MHAFB has ten P5 V2 pods on station and twenty Navy parallel umbilical's for use by visiting USN/USMC units. GAF Tornado aircraft can fly with P5 V1 pods but must be connected with a Navy parallel umbilical.

6.4. Operations. Upload and download of P5 CTS pods is performed by contractor personnel. Contractor duty hours are either 8 hours per day/5 days a week, or 10 hours per day/4 days a week. Hours are determined by 366 FW flying schedule. All P5 pods are connected to the aircraft launcher via AIM-9 umbilical which filters out data recorded by the pod except for time, space, positioning information (TSPI). P5 operations at MHAFB are conducted in the unclassified mode. Provide aircrew a DRD prior to step. Conduct post mission data download/merge in the respective fighter squadron or designated exercise debrief location. P5 live monitor is available at Cowboy Control for Range Training Officer (RTO) missions. Refer to **Attachment 11,** *ICADS "RTO" MSN Request,* to complete an RTO mission sheet and fax to both the P5 pod shop and Cowboy Control.

6.5. Feedback. A P5 mission is considered successful if the pod records 100 percent of aircraft TSPI data from engine start to engine shut down. If a P5 pod fails during any phase of pre-flight, in-flight, or post-flight it is considered a non-effective sortie. It is the aircrew responsibility to complete **Attachment 12,** *P5 Mission Evaluation Checklist,* a P5 aircrew feedback sheet and fax it to the P5 pod shop. Once received, remove the pod in question from the flightline for troubleshooting and provide a replacement pod. See **Attachment 13,** *Distribution List,* for a list of addresses to receive this publication.

RONALD D. BUCKLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachment 1

GLOSSLARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References (Added)

AFI13-201_MOUNTAINHOMEAFBSUP1, *Airspace Management*, 20 February 2008

MOUNTAINHOMEAFBI11-250 (FOUO), *Airfield Operations and Base Procedures*, 10 May 2011

MOUNTAINHOMEAFBI32-7003, *Range Standard Operating Procedures*, 10 August 2010

Airspace Range OI 10-1, *Regular User Programming*, 18 February 2010

366 FW Range Handbook, Jan 2012

Forms (Adopted and Prescribed):

Adopted Forms (Added)

AF Form 813, *Request for Environmental Impact Analysis*

Prescribed Forms (Added)

MHAFB Form 5, *Saylor Creek Range Daily Range Utilization and Scoring Report*

Terms (Added)

ARTCC-Air Route Traffic Control Center

ATIS-Airport Terminal Information Service

BDU-Bomb Dummy Unit

CES-Civil Engineer Squadron 366 CES)

CoP-Community of Practice

CP-Command Post

CS-Communications Squadron

CSAR-Combat Search and Rescue

CWT-Composite Wing Training

DME-Distance Measuring Equipment

DSN-Defense Switch Network

EUA-Exclusive Use Area

FCIF-Flight Crew Information File

FEBA-Forward Edge Battle Area

FL-Flight Level

GLO-Ground Liaison Officer

HARM-High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile

HAS-High Angle Strafe

HQ-Have Quick

HRA-Health Risk Assessment

ILS-Instrument Landing System

IMC-Instrument Meteorological Conditions

IRSSS-Improved Remote Strafe Scoring System

JAAT-Joint Air Attack Team

JDAM-Joint Direct Attack Munition

KCAS-Knots Calibrated Airspeed

LANTIRN-Low-Altitude Navigation and Targeting Infrared for Night

LAS-Low Angle Strafe

LEP-Laser Eye Protection

LESM-Laser Evaluation System Mobile

LFE-Large Force Exercise

LGTR-Laser Guided Training Round

LRS-Long Range Strafe

LSTSS-Large Scale Target Scoring System

MARSA-Military Assumes Responsibility for Separation of Aircraft

MDG-Medical Group (366 MDG)

MHAFB-Mountain Home Air Force Base

MHRC-Mountain Home Range Complex

Mhz-Megahertz

MM-Millimeter

MRU-Military Radar Unit

MST-Mountain Standard Time

MULE-Module Universal Laser Equipment

MUO- Mountain Home

ND-No Drop

NLT-Not Later Than

NORDO-No Radio

NVG-Night Vision Google

OG-Operations Group (366 OG)

OSS-Operations Support Squadron (366 OSS)

POL-Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants

PRF-Pulse Repetition Frequency

RANS-Range Squadron (266 RANS)

RAPCON-Radar Approach Control

RPB-Range Planning Board

RUC-Range Users Conference

RWR-Radar Warning Receiver

RWY-Runway

SEAD-Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses

SEAL-Navy Special Forces

SGS-Smokey Gun Simulator

SOF-Supervisor of Flying

SSS-Smokey SAM Simulators

TACAN-Tactical Air Navigation

TFR-5–Temporary Flight Restriction

TGTS-Targets

TOT–Time On Target

TPT-Target Practice Tracer

TTS-Two Target Strafe

U/R-Unrestricted

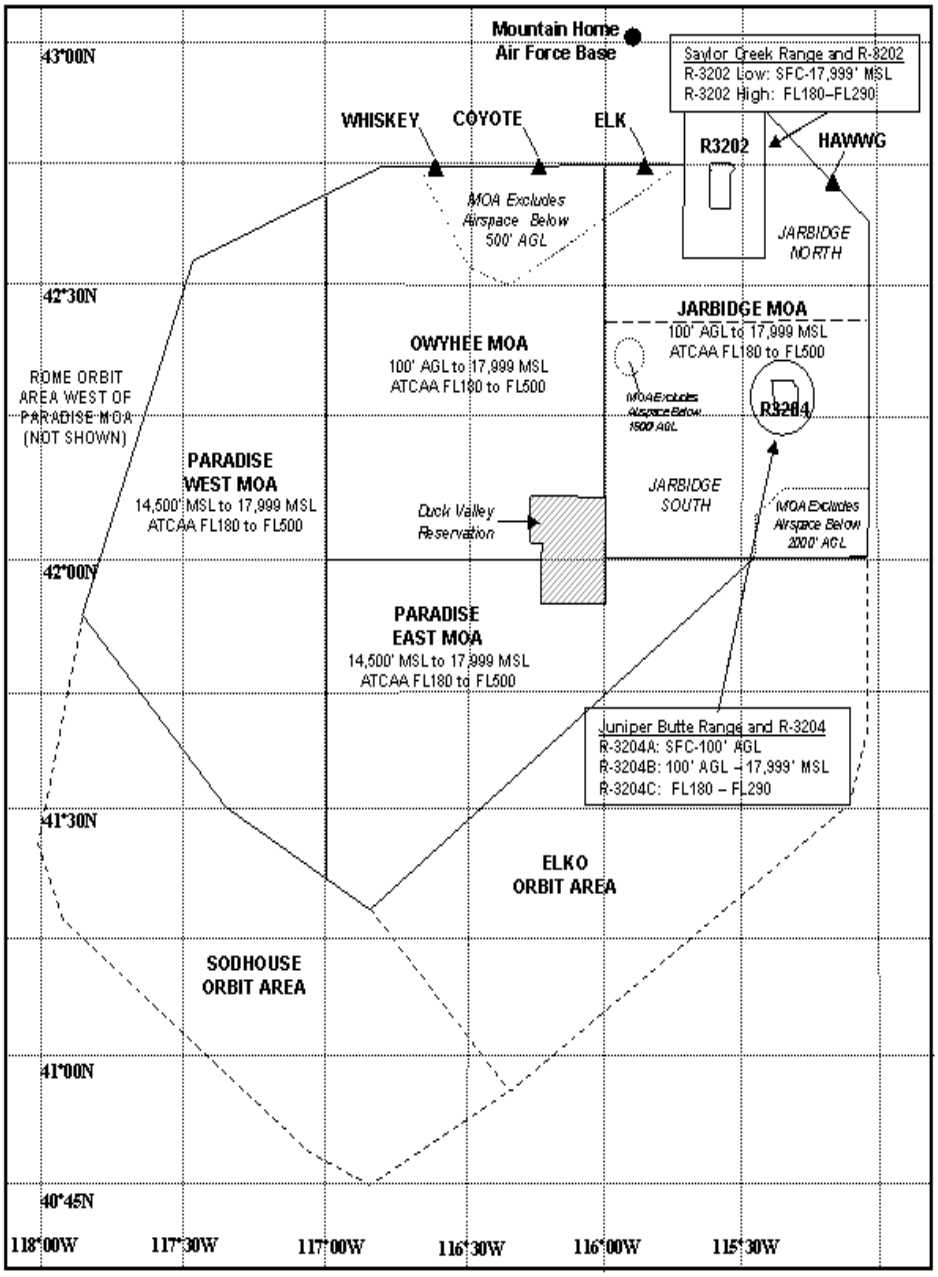
VMC-Visual Meteorological Conditions

WFMP Wildland Fire Management Plan

WISS–Weapons Impact Scoring Set

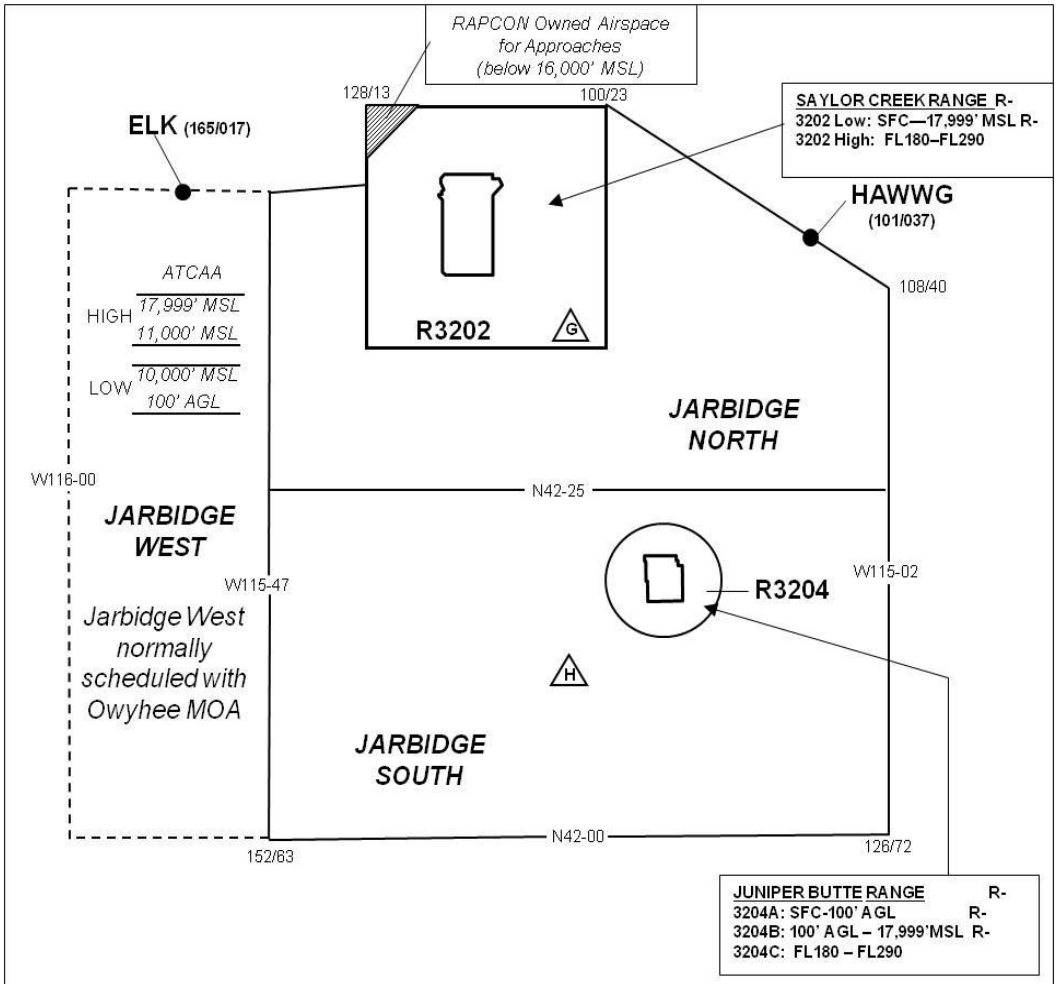
Attachment 2

MHRC AIRSPACE (ORBIT AREAS)



Attachment 3

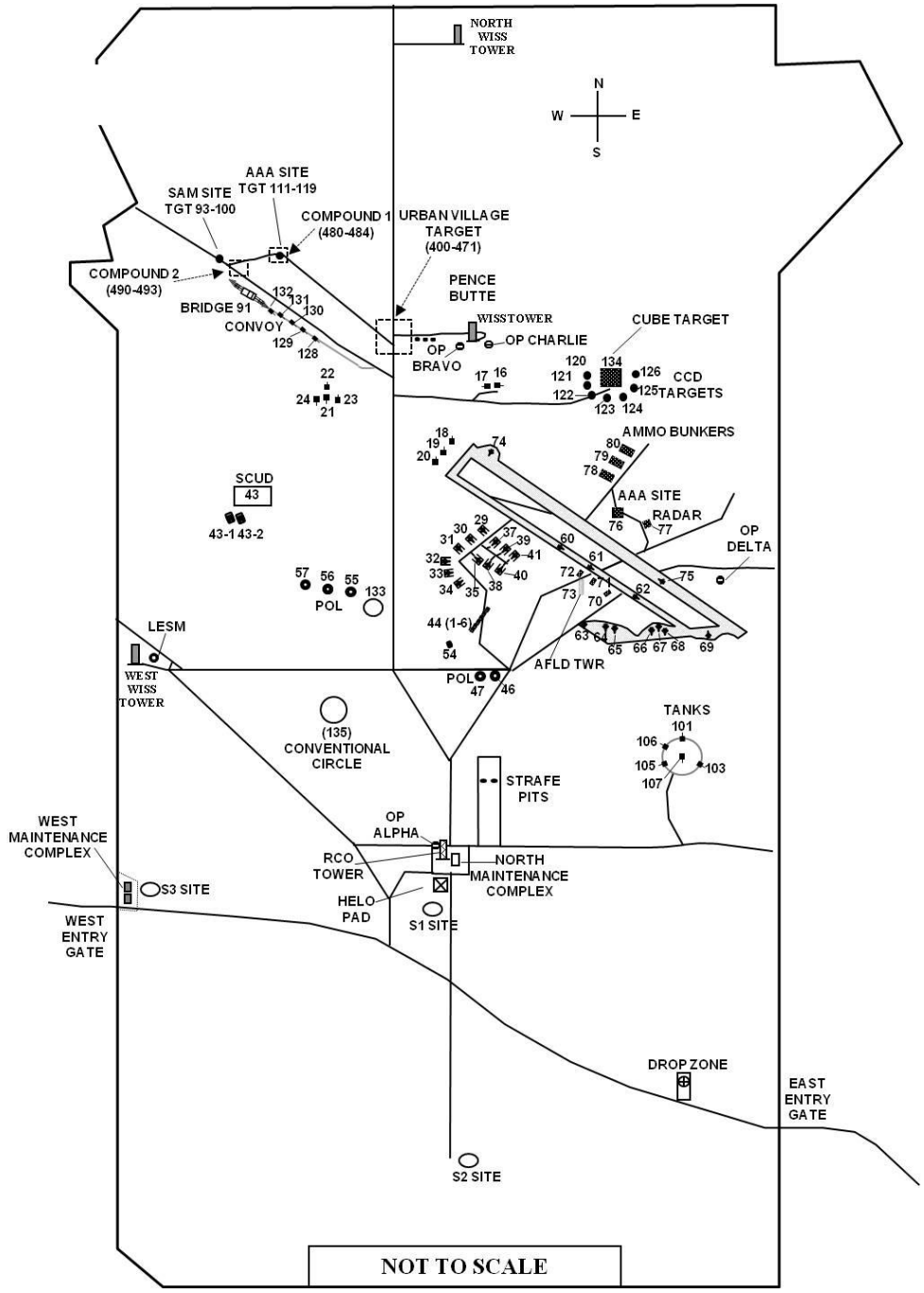
JARBIDGE MOA



JARBIDGE MOA – 100' AGL to 17,999 MSL, ATCAA FL180 to Assigned
JARBIDGE Reference Points
•G N 42-38 W 115-26 MUO 125/32 (NORTH)
•H N 42-14 W 115-26 MUO 142/52 (SOUTH)
JARBIDGE Frequencies
•JARBIDGE NORTH/R-3202 – 262.75
•JARBIDGE SOUTH/R-3204 – 392.2

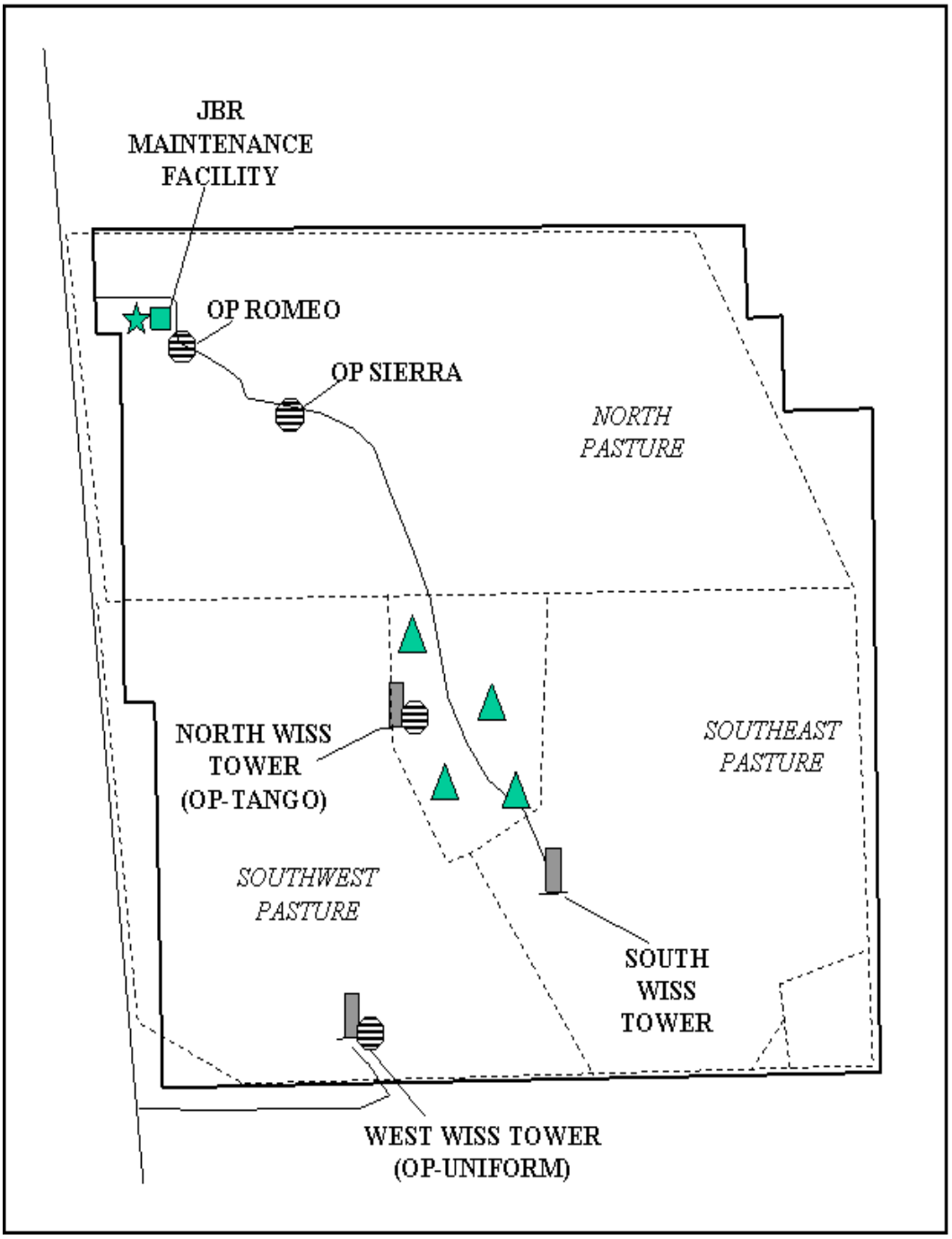
Attachment 4

SAYLOR CREEK RANGE LAYYOUT



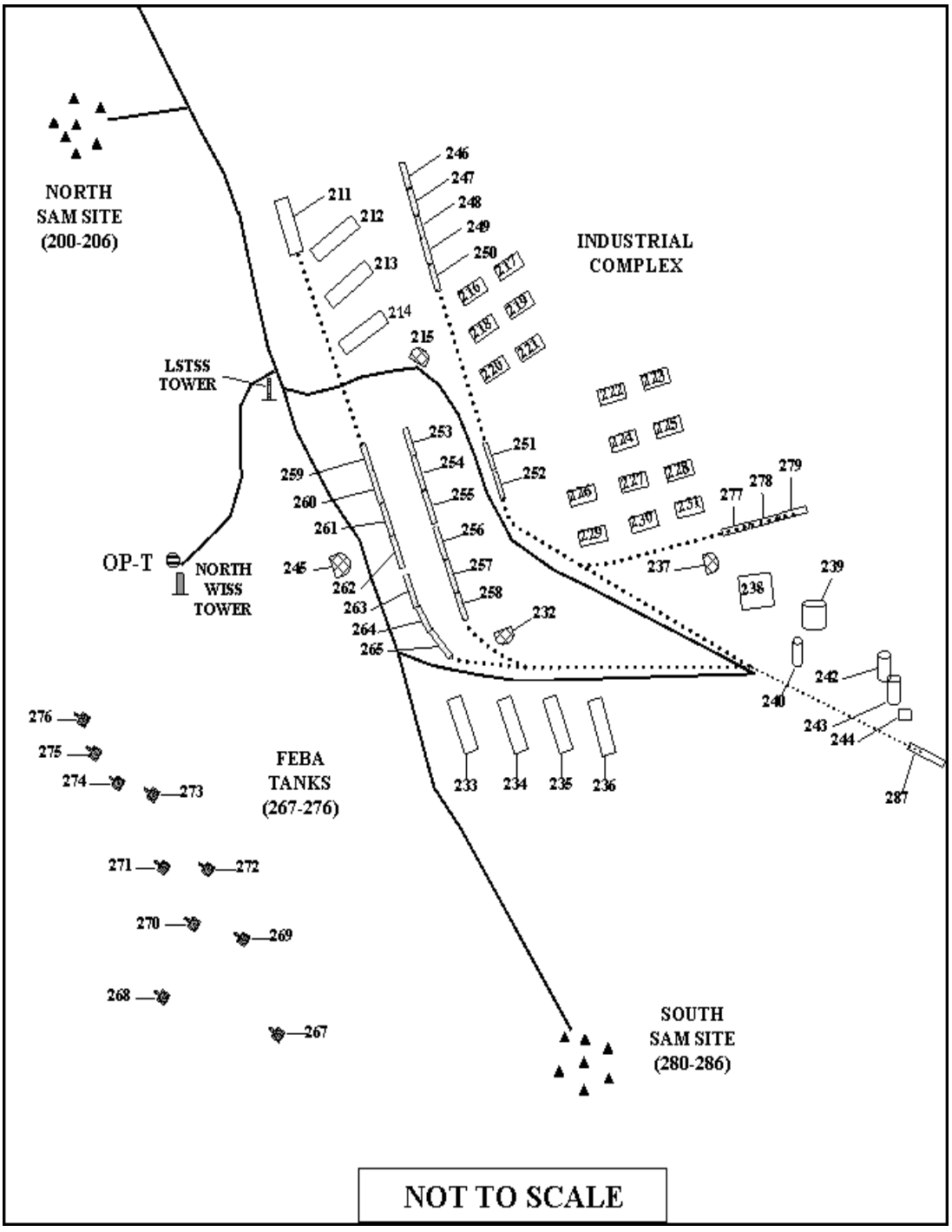
Attachment 5

JUNIPER BUTTE RANGE LAYOUT



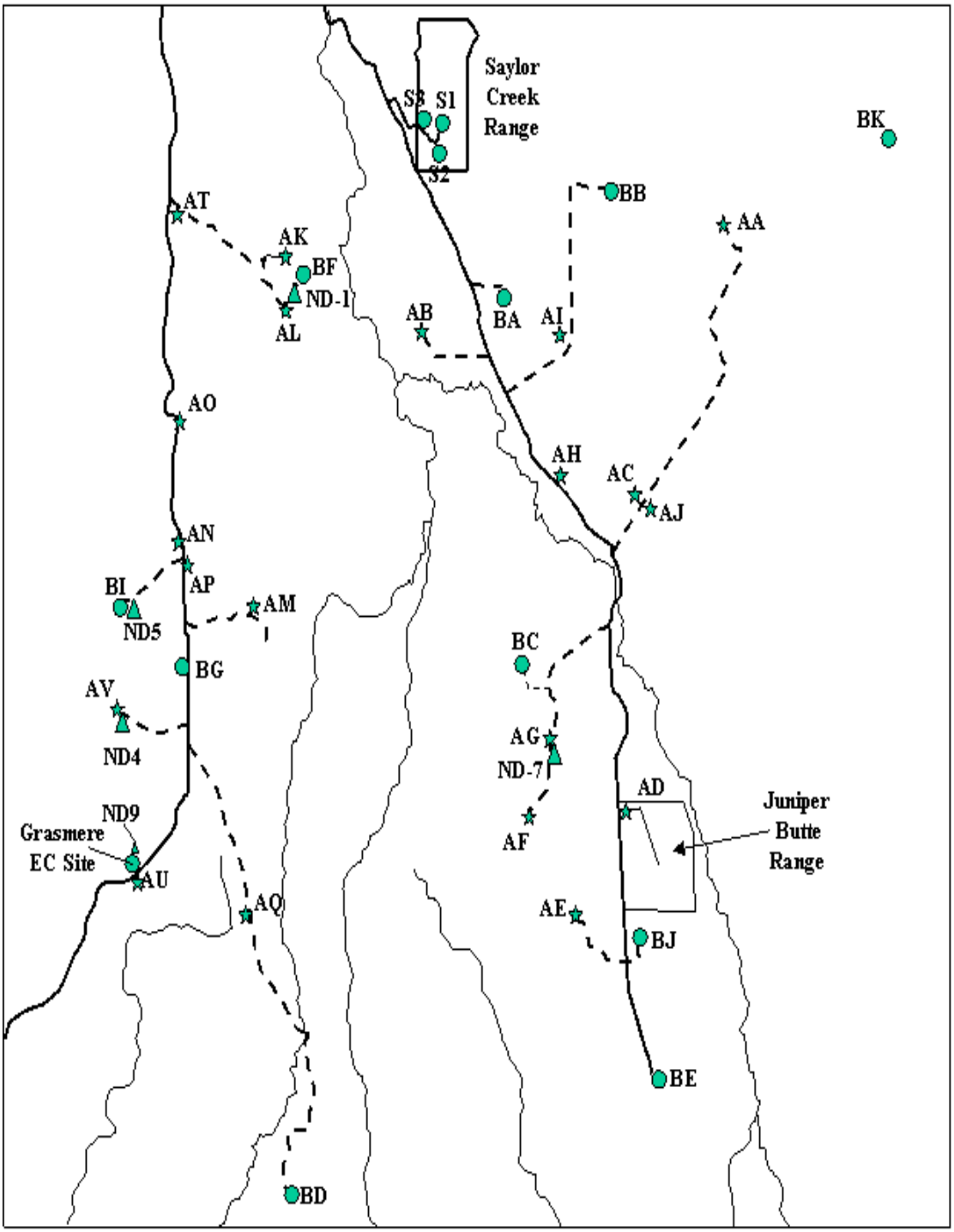
Attachment 6

JUNIPER BUTTE RANGE TARGETS



Attachment 7

MHRC NO DROP AND EMITTER SITES



Attachment 8

MHRC COORDINATION CHECKLIST

Weapons Scoring :Fax-DSN 728-8153, Phone-DSN 728-8152, Fax scores to unit after mission

Weapons Scoring :Fax-DSN 728-8153, Phone-DSN 728-8152, Scores will be faxed to unit after mission

Flt Call Sign:_____ Flt Lead:_____

Unit:_____ Phone/Fax#:_____

#/Type Aircraft:_____ Gun #s:_____

Range: SCR / JBR Date:_____ Time:_____

Range: SCR / JBR Date:_____ Time:_____

BOMB SCORING REQUEST

Target	# Passes/Acft	Event	Hdg (344° Std)	Ordnance

Strafe: Target: Pits / 16-17 **Event**: LAS LRS TTS HAS **#Passes:**_____

Strafe: Target: Pits / 16-17 **Event**: LAS LRS TTS HAS **#Passes:**_____

Strafe: Target: Pits / 16-17 **Event**: LAS LRS TTS HAS **#Passes:**_____

LIGHTED or HEATED TARGET REQUEST (See 366 FW Range Handbook)

Range: SCR / ND___ Heated / Lighted Tgt #: _____ Date/Time:_____

Range: SCR / ND___ Heated / Lighted Tgt #: _____ Date/Time:_____

LSTSS SCORING REQUEST (See 366 FW Range Handbook)

(E-mail address required if not on MHAFB LAN_____)

LSTSS Tgt #	Flt Position	Laser Code	Est. Time Laser On	Est. Time Laser Off

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS_____

_____

_____

_____

Attachment 9

JTAC REQUEST LETTER

MOUNTAIN HOME RANGE COMPLEX (ACC)
MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE, IDAHO

(Date)

MEMORANDUM FOR Mountain Home Range Complex Management Office
1050 Desert Street, Bldg 2215
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho
FAX: DSN 728-4663 / Voice: DSN 728-6956 / 2985

FROM: (requesting unit)

SUBJECT: JTAC/TACP Personnel requesting ground access and authority to operate on the Mountain Home Range Complex (MHRC)

1. Request ground party access on Saylor Creek and/or Juniper Butte Range for the purpose of: (e.g., Terminal Attack Control training, CAS, Ground maneuvering, etc.) Include special requests such as ground personnel carrying weapons, using incendiary devices, conducting convoy training, or operating from non-standard OPs.

2. The following dates, times and ranges are requested. (example below)

Date(s)	Time(s)	Range	Observation Point(s)
17 Jul 06	0700L-2000L	Saylor Creek	OP Alpha, Bravo
18 Jul 06	0800L-1630L	Juniper Butte	OP Tango

3. The following personnel are expected to deploy: (attach roster if required)

Rank / Name	Unit	Duty Position
1.		
2.		
3.		

4. The following equipment will be utilized: (include target designator/LASERs, Radios etc.)

5. We request the following support from the MHRC: (provide a list if support is required)

6. Callsign we will be using is:

7. Local Flying units/POCs we are working with:

8. Billeting location & local phone #:

9. We acknowledge and accept that VERY LIMITED emergency medical support is available on the MHRC. We also acknowledge final entry approval requires Ground Safety, Unexploded Ordnance and Environmental/Cultural Resources Impact briefings through the MHRC Operations office prior to commencing ground operations.

10. Point of Contact for this request is: (include Phone# and email address)

///signed///
REQUESTERS NAME, Rank, USAF
Requesters Duty Title

(Date)

1st Indorsement, 366 OSS/OSOR

1. The (Unit Name) is approved to control air from Saylor Creek Range.

2. The (Unit Name) will coordinate with the Range Control Officer on-site each day prior to commencing operations. The Unit Name will coordinate with Cowboy Control prior to starting operations on Date.

3. JTAC/TACP personnel will receive the Ground/Range Safety, Cultural & Natural Resources and EOD Briefings prior to beginning any operations on the MHRC. Briefings are scheduled for (Date/Time), at the 366 OSS, Bldg 2215.

4. The (Unit Name) will comply with all AF, ACC & MHAFB instructions applicable to operations on the MHRC.

5. The 366 OSS/OSOR POC is the Range Operations, Range Manager or Range QAE at DSN 728-2985/6956.

///signed///
SAMPLE D. APPROVAL, Rank, USAF
Range Operations Officer

Attachment 10

EC COORDINATION CHECKLIST, 266 RANS "SAGEBRUSH"

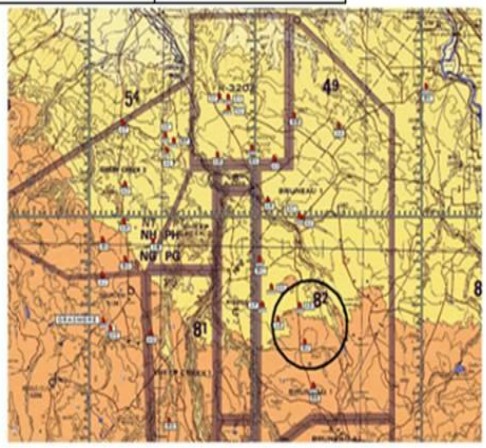
Flt Call Sign: _____ **UNIT:** _____

Mission Date: _____ **EC Request Time:** _____ - _____

CALL SIGN	MODE II/III	EC LEVEL	UHF
_____	_____	0 1	SAGEBRUSH DISCREET
_____	_____	2	
_____	_____	3	251.2
_____	_____	4 (highly centralized)	OR: _____

B-1B & B-52 AIRCRAFT ONLY - There are 30 more signals capable from 4218N11557W which are not annotated on this form. Contact SAGEBRUSH directly for details

1. Back Net	11. Wild Card	25. Fire can	32. SA-N-3	49. SU-15	Smokey
2. Bar lock	13. SA-2 C/E	26. Flap wheel	33. SA-N-1	52. MiG-21	SAM
3. Top Sail	14. SA-2 B/F	27. Gundish	37. Bass Tilt	53. MiG-23	Smokey
4. Flat Face	14. CSA-1	28. Teamwork I	38. Drum Tilt	54. MiG-25	GUN
5. Long Track	15. SA-3	29. Kite Screech	39. Hawk Screech	55. MiG-27	
6. Side Net	16. SA-4	66. Flycatcher	40. Muff Cobb	70. Mirage 4	
7. Thin Skin	17. SA-5	67. AA3-MK7	41. Owl Screech	71. F-4D	
9. Cross Slot	18. SA-6	68. Superfledermaus	42. Sun Visor	72. F-4E	
73. Type 80	19. SA-8	69. Ceaser-Reporter	43. Top Pair		
74. High Gate	59. Nike/Hercules				
76. Rice Cup	64. CROTALE				
77. THD-1940	58. I-HAWK				
78. DOG EAR	62. ROLAND				



EC FEEDBACK REQUEST OPTIONS (Circle)

- No Feedback Required
- In-Flight Feedback
- Video Feedback (call for availability)
- Hardcopy Feedback

FAX Number:

Email Address:

Special Requests/Instructions (if any) _____

_____

FAX to 266 RANS DSN 728-6138, or email to
266RANSSagebrush@mountainhome.af.mil
Voice: DSN: 728-6026, COMM: (208)828-6026

Attachment 11

ICADS "RTO" MSN REQUEST

ICADS "RTO" MSN REQUEST

P5 "ACMI" POD SHOP, 366th OSS/OSO

VOICE:
DSN: 728-4448/8085
COMM: (208) 828-4448/8085

FAX:
DSN: 728-3943
COMM: (208) 828-3943

Fax To Both ACMI & Cowboy (8-4041) NLT 2 Hours Prior To Mission Start Time

MSN DATE:_____ MSN TIME:_____

SQUADRON:_____RTO NAME/PH#_____

TACTICAL FREQ:_____ COMMON FREQ:_____

CALL SIGN	MLU LINE #	COLOR	BULLSEYE COORD

Attachment 12

P5 MISSION EVALUATION CHECKLIST

P5 MISSION EVALUATION CHECKLIST

Complete This Form For Missions That Experienced P5 POD/TGS/PGS Malfunctions/Failures – One Form Per Aircraft/POD

FAX TO: 366 OSS/OSO 8-3945

Questions/Comments: Ken Evans 8-8085

SQUADRON_____ CALLSIGN_____ A/C TAIL #_____

DATE_____ DRD#_____ POD#_____PILOT_____

ELEMENT	**Circle One**
1. Did your pod track during this mission?	YES NO
Comments:	
2. Did the TGS/PGS/DRD fail during post-mission?	YES NO
Comments:	
3. Did P5 malfunctions cause the overall debrief to be non-effective?	YES NO
Comments:	

Rpt # _____

Attachment 13

DISTRIBUTION LIST

OFFICE	ADDRESS	QUANTITY
HQ ACC/A3A	205 Dodd Blvd Ste 101 Langley AFB VA 23665-2799	1
124 ASOS/DOV	4052 Cessna Street Boise ID 83705	1
190 FS/OSS	3996 Aeronca Street Boise ID 83705-8006	3
388 OSS/OSTW	5887 D Avenue Hill AFB UT 84056-5017	3
388 FW/XP	5713 Lahm Lane Hill AFB UT 84056-5410	3
Commanding Officer 390 ECS	1170 W Lexington St., Bldg 108 NAS Whidbey Island WA 98278-7500	1
Commanding Officer VAQ-130	3760 North Charles Porter Avenue NAS Whidbey Island WA 98278-6200	1
Patrol Wing 10	Unit 25404 North Charlesport Avenue NAS Whidbey Island (Attn: AOCS) Oak Harbor WA 98278-6400	1
Commanding Officer VAQ-133	Unit 25407 FPO AP 96601-6417	1
Commanding Officer VAQ-142	Unit 25416 FPO AP 96601-6420	1

LOCAL USERS

OFFICE	QUANTITY
366 OG/CC	1
/OGV	1
366 FW/CP	1
/PA	1
/SE	1
366 OSS/OSA	1
/OSOA	1
/OSOS	1
/OSK	1
366 MSG/CC	1
366 CES/CC	1
/CEC	1
/CED	1
/CEF	1
/CEAN	1
/CERR	1

366 MDG/CC	1
366 CONS/CC	1
366 CS/CC	1
266 RANS/CC	1
/DO	1
389 FS/DOV	1
391 FS/DOV	1
428 FS/DOV	1
726 ACS/DOV	1